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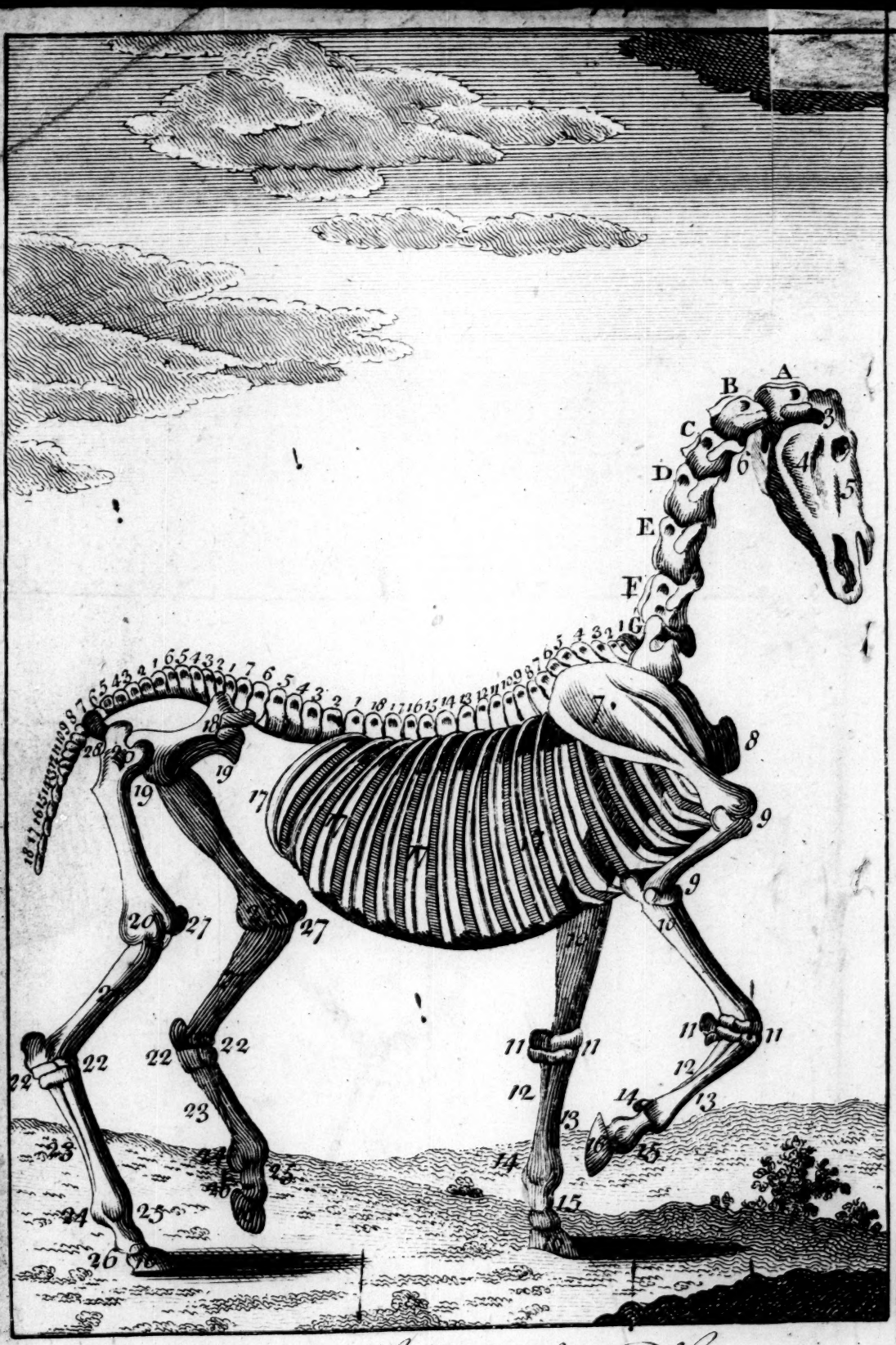
THE

Farrier's Vade Mecum:

OR,

Gentleman's Pocket Companion.

BRITISH MUSEUM



Freemans Skeleton of a Horse,
a Definition of which follows ye Contents of ye Book.

THE FARRIER'S VADE MECUM; OR, Gentleman's Pocket Companion:

A COMPENDIOUS TREATISE ON THE Practice of Horſe Medicine, or the Art of Farriery.

To compriſe every thing which is really uſeful.

The Diſorders by which that noble Animal the Horſe is liable to be affected are critically defined, their Cauſes aſcertained; and Methods of radical and abſolute Cure are here preſcribed.

To which are added,

SOME THOUGHTS ON THE PLAGUE,

And other Diſorders in HORNED CATTLE;

And rendered compleat by

An APPENDIX,

Exhibiting an Account of the DRUGS required in Practice, as to their Nature, Qualities and Medicinal Virtues. With a valuable PRESCRIPTION for the Epidemical Diſorder that ſometimes rages in this and other Climates.

By S. FREEMAN.

LONDON:
Printed for J. WHEBLE, No. 24, Pater-noſter Row.
M DCC LXXII.

THE

FARRIER'S

VADE MECUM;

OR,

Gentleman's Pocket Companion:

A

COMPENDIOUS TREATISE

ON THE

BRITISH MUSEUM

DISEASES

OF

HORSES.

THE

PREFACE.

THE extenſive Purpoſes of pleaſurable and profitable Service, to which we adapt that noble Animal the Horſe, moſt powerfully intereſt us in the Preſervation of the Species.

Yet an improvident Waſte of Property, in the Barbarity of promiſcuous Deſtruction, the hourly Complaint of Prudence and Humanity; are, in Fact, equally true and monſtrous.

Some Part of it is undoubtedly imputable to Neglect and Brutality of inferior Servants, with whom the Maſter occaſionally intruſts: But it is moſtly the Effect of ignorant Preſumption in thoſe who undertake to reſtore this valuable Animal, when under the Preſſure of Infirmity or accidental Calamity;

lamity;—or, in other Words, of thoſe who undertake the Practice of Horſe-Medicine. Theſe Men diſgrace that rare Character, a good Farrier; and under the aſſumed Appellation of vulgar Dignity and Horſe-Doctor, tax Owners without Conſcience, deal Deſtruction without Remorſe, and prove, in Reality, ſo many Executioners.

Thoſe who have found it their Intereſt to take the beſt Information, affirm this poſitively: I can declare it on the moſt extenſive Obſervation,

were there not ſomething ludicrous in the Expreſſion, I am ſure a general Bill of Horſe-Mortality would warrant my Aſſertion, and prove that they moſt die in the very Prime, with the Stamina of Life in perfection, and with every conſtitutional Advantage in Favour of judicious Farriery.

Such being the Caſe, any candid Reaſoner, having the Preſervation of the Species for the Object of a mere Enquiry, might ſubmit his Thoughts,

ſecure

ſecure of an attentive, if not profitable Peruſal; not that we are without Authors, who have profeſſionally written on the Art of preſerving Horſes, by the Practice of Horſe-Medicine or Farriery: And who have had a Name in their Day, although they be now generally in Diſrepute, and out of all Uſe.

The Truth is, that rational, general Principals, have ſyſtematized this Art; yet, as the Judgment muſt apply and modify to each various Caſe of

Practice, and that muſt be directed by Experience, it is urged, that every additional Experiment improves the Art; and that We, of to-day, are juſt ſo much more enlightened than our immediate Predeceſſors.

This Argument conſtitutes at once that Apology and complete Juſtification, which Deference to the Public requires from thoſe who are about preſenting themſelves Candidates for its Patronage and its Favour, although their Deſign be to inſtruct, with

with a View to preſerve, and the Execution ſhould prove equal to the Deſign. I ſit down to pen a compendious Treatiſe on Horſe-Medicine or Farriery; and ſhall endeavour to compriſe, in a few Sheets, every Thing which is really uſeful.

I ſhall make little Preliminaries with my Readers in two or three introductory Chapters, in order to our right underſtanding one another; and then proceed to arrange the Maladies

to

to which this Animal is liable, and the Remedies to be preſcribed, under proper Heads: Allotting to the Diſeaſe and its Cure one ſeparate and entire Chapter; and, carrying the Whole up to the laſt Stage, or Line of experimental Improvement, I ſhall then hazard a few Thoughts on the Diſtempers of Horned Cattle in general, propoſe Remedies probably adequate, and ſubjoin an Account of the Drugs required in Practice, which will be diſpoſed into Catalogue, alphabetical

and

and explanatory, as to their Nature, Qualities and medicinal Virtues.

To arrogate Perfection to any Production, would be to contradict my own Opinion already declared, and amount to a Degree of Presumption, at which I believe no reasonable Man will ever arrive.——*But, perhaps, the System of a Person, who has devoted his whole Life to the Study of the Art on which he writes; who has had the most variegated and extensive*

tenſive Practice in every Latitude and Climate; may, till we ſhall be better informed, bid fair to become the Standard of good, warrantable, and approvable Practice.

If ſo, I ſhall be abundantly gratified in a reaſonable Return of Profit; and congratulate my Judgment on having treated the Subject with Perſpicuity, and a Simplicity ſuited to every Capacity;—diſdaining to perplex the unſcientific Reader with hypothetical

thetical Reaſoning, and Solutions of abſurd Phænomena, in an unmeaning Parade of Words, and declamatory Jargon of ſplendid Nonſenſe.

THE

THE

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From

From the Frontiſpiece of this Book is here explained the Skeleton of a Horſe, as by the Numbers and Marks of the Copper-Plate Print.

Figure III Is the Occipital or Noll-bone.

IV The Lower Jaw.

V The Upper Jaw, are twelve Bones, excluſive of thoſe common to the Scull. The firſt is *Zygomaticum*; the ſecond, *Lachrymale*; the third is continued with Bones of the Noſtrils, and is called by no peculiar Name; the fourth is called *Os Malæ*; the Fifth is the Prominence of the Noſe with its Companion, and is joined to the internal Proceſs of the Frontal Bone, &c. &c.

VI The *Os Hyoides*; the Derivation of the Name is from the Greek

Greek Letter *υ* (Ypſilon) or Bone of the Tongue.

VII The *Ancyroides*, or Blade-bone.

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IX IX The *Os Humeri*, or Shoulder-bone.

X X The Cubits or Leg Bones of the fore Part.

XI XI The ſmall Bones that make the Knee.

XII XII The Splint Bones of the Fore Legs.

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XV XV The great and little Paſterns of the Fore Legs.

XVI

XVI XVI XVI XVI The Coffin Bones of all the Feet.

XVII XVII XVII XVII The ſeventeen Ribs.

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XIX XIX The *Os Pubis*, or Share-bone.

XX XX The Thigh Bone.

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XXVIII The Coxendix or Hip Bone.

A B C D E F G ſhews the ſeven Vertebræ of the Bones of the Neck.

From the Letter G begins 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 which are the Vertebræ of the Thorax and Back.

And the Figures 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 are the Vertebræ of the Loins, and again from 1 2 3 4 5 6 is the Six Proceſſes of the *Os Sacrum*; and from One to Eighteen are the Repreſentation of the Eighteen Bones of the Rump.

THE FARRIER's VADE MECUM, &c.

CHAPTER I.

Of the Elementary Parts of a Horſe's Body, and of the Agreement of the Humours incident to it. A Diſcourſe on Corruption and Generation, as to Goodneſs or Badneſs, Health or Sickneſs, &c.

THE Body of a good Horſe differs not in the elementary Compoſition from that of a Man; for it conſiſts of all the four Elements, *viz.* Fire, Air,

Earth and Water; which, indeed, are the Generatives and Conſumers of all mortal Things and Beings: And although theſe Elements are different in themſelves, yet are they frequently agreeable in Compoſition; for the Fire, though hot and dry of itſelf, yet compounded with the other Elements, in a mortal Frame or animal Compoſition, diffuſes a gentle Heat, to nouriſh and ſupport Life, though the Air is both hot and moiſt, but participating more of the latter; yet does it temperate the Heat of the former, and gives a Kind of Reſpiration and gentle Breathing, to refreſh and exhilarate each Part and Particle. The Earth, though it is of itſelf groſs and ponderous, yet in this Compoſition is rarefied; and, by its ſubſtantial Matter, compoſes the Frame wherein the reſt of the Elements cohabit, and, being cold and dry, ſerves to temperate the hot and moiſt. The Water,

Water, being cold and moiſt of itſelf, ſerves, in this quality, to render pliable all the ſublunary Works of Nature, and enables them to ſubſiſt.

Theſe four Mothers of the Creation participate more immediately of the four Humours of which the Bodies of animal and rational Creatures are compoſed, *viz.* Choler, Blood, Melancholy and Phlegm. The firſt of Fire, the ſecond of Air, the third of Earth, the fourth of Water: And as theſe operate more or leſs, ſo, according to their Qualities, is the Body moved and expoſed to Heat, Cold, Moiſture or Dryneſs; and, conſequently, to the Effects they produce. Theſe have their principal Dominion in the Seats of Life, and from thence extend their Power and Force to every Part and Member. As the Phlegm poſſeſſes the Brain, Choler and Blood the Liver and Heart, and Melancholy the Spleen, which is the

Receptacle and Conveyance of the Excrements of the Liver, all of them having diſtinctly and conjunctly their proper Offices. As thus: The Blood is the principal Nouriſher of the natural Frame, Phlegm and Moiſture renders the Members flexible and pliant in Motion and Uſe, Choler cauſes Digeſtion by its operative Heat, Melancholy excites an Appetite and attracts the groſſer Parts of the nutrimental Elements, and occaſions the diſburthening of Nature.

It is generally agreed by the Learned, that every organical Body is ſupported by four inſtrumental Members, and theſe are held to be the Brain, Heart, Liver and Genitals, each of theſe performing their peculiar Functions; for, as the Sinews are ſupported by the Brain, the Seat of vital Spirits, and the Veins, which are natural Parts, from the Liver, ſo the ſeminal Veſſels are ſupported by the genital Parts, or Inſtruments of Generation

neration; and theſe jointly operating on the elementary Subſtitutes, participate of the Nature, and conſequently the Materials of Generation.

Thus having briefly treated of the elementary Parts of the Bodies of Animals, I now proceed to the natural Faculties which are next to be conſidered, *viz.* retaining, concocting and expelling; and though all the Humours are inſtrumental in promoting theſe, yet Nature is ſatisfied with only one to work upon, which is a wheyiſh Kind of Blood generated in the Liver, or attracted thereby from the pureſt Part of ſuch Nutriment as has been concocted in the Stomach, and from thence conveying into the Liver and great Vein-nutriment, and of conſequence into all Parts of the Body, by diſperſing the rarified Blood into the minuteſt Veſſels, and by the Help of other Humours ſupports the Frame of Nature. The fluid or liquid

Part of the Nutriment is oozed through Pores into the Bladder, and the Solids paſſing into the Bowels, are in the End diſcharged from the Body to make Room for more of the ſame Nature; but there are two Veſſels that conduct a Part of the rarified Matter into the ſeminal Reſervoirs, where, by the Operation of the generative Parts, it is refined by a gentle Heat to a more ſpirituous Quality, and ſo maturated into Sperm or Seed, which, according to the Goodneſs or Badneſs of its Quality and Mixture with the co-operating Sperm of the Mare, proves ſalutary and effectual, or abortive. Obſerve if the thin and ſubtil Blood is wanted to ſupport the Seed and enliven it with heat, it frequently fails in the Function intended by Nature, the Horſe becomes frigid and incapable, and is often ſubject to moiſt Diſeaſes, ſuch as the Glanders, which generally take their Riſe from Diſorders of the Liver and Lungs,

Lungs, when they are tainted with Putrefaction reſulting from Rheums, and other indigeſted Moiſture adhering to them; as alſo Inflammations occaſioned by Lumps, Knots or Kernels under the Caul, the Effect of Cold or immoderate Labour, and oftentimes the Mourning of the Chine, by a Horſe's overſtraining himſelf in covering a Mare. This may alſo happen by a too copious Drink after a ſudden Heat.

CHAP. II.

An exact Deſcription of the Veins and Sinews of a Horſe, with their Situation in the Body; as alſo of Blood-letting, &c.

FROM the Liver there ariſes a large Vein; this, like a Conduit, ſupplies the Reſt of its depending Branches, which are numerous, and ſpread themſelves throughout the Body like little Rivulets or Streams;

Streams; and of theſe, two material ones are to be found in the Palate of the Mouth, above the firſt and third Bars, which two, a judicious Farrier ought to open, with a Horſe's being attacked with Pains, or other Diſorders in the Head or Stomach. There are two more, which deſcend from the lower Part of the Eyes to the Noſtrils, and theſe are the moſt proper to be lanced in any Diſorders of the Eyes. Above the Eyes are two others, called Temple Veins, becauſe they run acroſs the Temples, and theſe ſhould be opened in the Cure of Diſorders occaſioned by Colds in the Head.

Two great Veins run along the Sides of the Wind-pipe, from the extreme Joints of the Jaws to the Breaſt: Theſe ſhould be opened in Caſes of Surfeits, Fevers or Heart-ſickneſs. On the Fore-legs are two others, that lie on each Side of the Cheſt, called Plate Veins: They

are

are opened in Caſes of Foundering, Strains, or Blows on the Shoulder.

There are four that run along the Fetlocks of a Horſe, called Shackle Veins, and theſe, though ſmall, are highly important; for, by bleeding a Horſe there, the Cure of a Stiffneſs of the Joints is eaſily effected, and in a great Meaſure prevents foundering. There are Veins about the Coronet in the Hoofs, called Coronet Veins, and may with Propriety be opened for the Ring-bone. In the Hoof are four Veins which ſurround the Fore-part of the Foot: From their Situation, they have the Appellation of Toe Veins, and are opened for a Bruiſe, or any other Accident in the Hoof. There are two great Veins that ſtretch themſelves from the Teſticles along the Inſide of the Thigh, called Kidney Veins: Theſe are opened for Diſorders in the Reins and Kidneys. Two other Veins run down

down the Legs, called Spavin Veins: Theſe, inſtead of being lanced, ought to be cut through, and ſtitched up, for the Cure of the Blood ſpavin. In the Flanks are found two Veins, from whence they take their Denomination: They are opened for Pains in the Fillets and Reins. The two Haunch Veins are opened in conſumptive Caſes. Two run along the Sides of the Belly, terminating in the Flanks, called Spur Veins: In theſe they are bled for the Feſtering, or Swelling of the Belly or Flank. In the Tail is one Vein, which is ſeldom opened.

Theſe are all the Veins that are neceſſary to be taken notice of, or that with Safety can be opened in the Operation of Bleeding. There are many others, but too minute, and a Deſcription of them would be foreign to the Deſign of this ſhort Treatiſe.

The next Thing to be conſidered or known, are the Sinews, and their Situation, with their Uſe and Offices. The

The Fountain, or Source, from whence the Sinews ſpring, and by which they are nouriſhed, is the Brain: There paſſes through the Hollow of the Neck a large Tendon, or Sinew, which, running along the Back-bone, (or Vertebræ of the Back) continues its Courſe to the End of the Tail; and from this proceed two ſmall Branches, which paſſing through the Skull, fall down along the Horſe's Cheeks to the Points of his Noſtrils. There are two other Branches, which paſs through the nether Jaw, knitting it with the Upper, and ſtretching along the great Teeth, meet juſt beneath the nether Lip. There are twenty-eight ſmall Sinews, which running through the ſeven Bones that compoſe the Neck, knit them together, and paſs from thence in their ſaid Function of knitting the Chine and Stunt. There are alſo two great ones that ſtretch themſelves over the Spade-bones, and then

dividing

dividing into divers Branches, ſpread in a deſcending Manner into the Legs as far as the Hoofs, and in their Progreſs knit every Joint together. Beſides what I have named, there are two Sinews which extend themſelves to the Hips, and from thence, being divided into many Branches, paſs down the hinder Legs into the Coffin of the Hoofs, binding all the Joints firmly together. There is one main Ligament proceeding from the Setting-on of the Horſe's Neck, that has not any Branches proceeding from it: This is the great Strengthener of the Back and Neck, and holds the Shoulder-blade firm. In all, it is reckoned a Horſe has no leſs than thirty principal Ligaments, from each of which a great Number of inferior Sinews proceed. Thoſe which I have named, are ſo uſeful in ſupporting the Frame of the Body, that if one of them is diſordered, the Horſe's whole Frame will, by a natural

tural Sympathy, bear an equal Share in the Affliction.

The corporal Structure of a Horſe, and their Situations, ought to be well known to all thoſe who have the ſmalleſt Pretenſion to a Knowledge in the Practice of Farriery.

CHAP. III.

Of the Signs of Sickneſs in Horſes.

THE firſt Sign of Sickneſs is Loſs of Appetite, which is common in all Fevers; and when a Horſe appears to be very uneaſy, looking about, and twining his Head towards his right and left Sides: Sometimes he has Intervals of Eaſe, and will nibble his Hay; at other Times ſo reſtleſs, that he will be continually lying down and ſtarting up, with other ſimilar Indications of Sick-

neſs, which are all ſtrong Confirmations of a Horſe being ill. Secondly, in ſome Kinds of Sickneſs, a Horſe's Mouth will be dry and parched, his Tongue very foul, and his Breath ſo exceſſive hot, that you may in a Manner perceive a Steam to ariſe from it. In the third Place, a Horſe's Diſorder may be diſcovered by many external Symptoms, *viz.* When a Horſe hangs his Head, or has a cold Dampneſs at his Ears; when he is ſtill in his Motions, lazy in Moving, ſtumbling about, and apt to fall. In the Weſt-India Iſlands, their Horſes are much troubled with intermitting Fevers, which occaſion trembling and exceſſive ſweating. A Perſon who has the thorough Knowledge of the Anatomy of a Horſe, may learn his Diſorder from his Pulſe; the moſt proper Places to feel are his Temples, and the Inſide of his Fore-legs juſt above the great Paſterns. Other Signs and Symptoms

toms of Sickneſs, and different Diſorders in Horſes, will be found and diſcovered by attentive Obſervations: By thoſe already mentioned, as they are the ſureſt Guides, ſo they are the moſt obvious to be diſcerned.

Having carefully examined and diſcovered the Diſorder, the next Thing to be done is, to prepare and adminiſter ſuch Food or Medicines as may be thought the beſt adapted to effect a Cure, and reſtore Health.

If a Horſe has an Inflammation in his Lungs, he will draw his Breath with much Difficulty, and ſometimes a ſmall Noiſe: If a Swelling in the Throat, you may eaſily ſee what Pain the Creature is in, in the Act of Deglutition, or Swallowing his Food; if ſeized with an Hæmorrhage, particular Care muſt be taken to apply ſuch Medicines as ſhall

ſooneſt ſtop the Effuſion; if an Indication of any Diſtemper proceeding from Crudities, that is, a Sort of Chyle lodged in the Stomach, then adminiſter ſuch Medicines as will free the Paſſages, and aſſiſt Nature in the Diſcharge of it. If a Complication of Diſorders is to be removed, then your Medicines muſt be compounded of ſuch Ingredients as by the Directions given in this Treatiſe will be found to produce a ſafe, ſpeedy and ſound Cure. If the Motion in the Circulation of the Blood be rapid and increaſed, bleeding and other Evacuations will be neceſſary; but on the contrary, Reſtoratives, with reſt and wholſome Food, with an emollient Draught, has been found more ſalutary in the laſt-mentioned Caſe, than the many draſtic Doſes of Phyſic that are generally, though very injudiciouſly, given. As ſoon as a Horſe has loſt his Appetite, or diſcovers any Symptoms of

of Sickneſs, thoſe Practitioners in Farriery, who proclaim their conſummate Abilities, and preſume to undertake the Cure of Gentlemen's Horſes, though they have never had ſo much as an Opportunity of getting themſelves acquainted with the Rudiments of it, have recourſe to a ſtrong Doſe of Phyſic, as a ſovereign Remedy againſt every Malady: Theſe harſh Medicines, compoſed of Aloes, *&c. &c.* adminiſtered ſo indiſcriminately, I have known to kill many a valuable Horſe in thirty or forty Hours after it has been given him. This Accident is generally imputed to the Nature of the Diſorder, though in Fact it is ſolely owing to the Medicine, the Nature of which, and its Operation on the Animal, prove it to be diametrically oppoſite to what it was intended.

The Receipts for the Cure of all Diſorders, as well as the ſafeſt Manner

and Method of compounding and adminiſtering the Drugs, ſhall be diſtinctly laid before the Reader in the Supplement Chapters of this Treatiſe, ſo that every Gentleman may, with the greateſt Safety, become his own Farrier, by referring to the Rules herein preſcribed.

CHAP. IV.

Some general Rules to be obſerved in Bleeding and Purging.

WHEN the Blood is too much agitated, or when it is thick, then bleeding is very neceſſary; or if a Horſe has Bruiſes, Swellings, greaſy Heels, or any violent Pains either external or internal, Blood-letting, in ſuch Caſes, is requiſite. In the Beginning of all Colds, Vertigos, and all other Diſorders of the Head and Eyes, Blood ought to be let. Laſtly, you muſt well conſider the Age,

Age, Strength and Conſtitution of your Horſe, and your own Sagacity will point out, that a young and ſanguinary Horſe will bleed more copiouſly than one that is old and phlegmatic.

As every Perſon ought to know, that the Deſign of purging Horſes is to diſcharge groſs and obſtinate Humours from their Bodies, by carrying them off with the Excrements, there will be but little Occaſion to treat the Subject in Detail, but rather haſten to a Deſcription of the ſeveral Diſorders, with their Cauſes and Effects; and ſubjoin to each what I can from Experience avouch to be the moſt expedient Cure. Nor would I have Gentlemen too fond of having Recourſe to purging, upon their firſt Diſcovery of ſlight Indiſpoſitions in their Horſes, unleſs a Horſe be hide-bound, or has any Swellings or ſcorbutic Eruptions about his Head or Body.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Of Fevers in General.

THERE are five Fevers incident to Horſes, *viz.* the Intermitting, the Putrid, the Simple, the Peſtilential, and Hectic Fever.

In the firſt Place, every Thing that weakens or impairs a Horſe's Stomach, is productive of the intermitting Sort.

The Signs of this Fever are, a Chilineſs and ſevere cold Tremblings, which being ſucceeded by Heat, go off in a Diaphoreſis, or an inordinate Heat. In the Intervals of this Diſorder, the Horſe will appear as if he was well, and will feed (perhaps) till near the Time of his being ſeized with his periodical Fit, which generally happens in about thirty,

or

or ſometimes forty Hours, except the Horſe be of a coſtive Habit, in which Caſe he will have a quicker Succeſſion of trembling Fits. If he is young, and has not been too much weakened by his Diſorder, then open the jugular Vein, and take from him a Pint and Half of Blood, and repeat it the next Day, and ſome little Time after. If the Fit is not upon him, give him the following Medicines:

Take four Ounces of Peruvian Bark, and eight Ounces of crude Antimony in Powder; make theſe into Pills with Flour and Treacle, divide them into Half-ounce Doſes, and give him one every three Hours, and waſh it down with a Pint of warm Gruel.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Putrid Fever.

THE firſt Sign of this Fever, as indeed of all others, is exceſſive heat, the Mouth dry and parched, Heavings and Palpitations in the Flanks, but not regular as in a ſimple Fever. Their Degrees of Quickneſs vary as his Fever is more or leſs violent: He will appear dull and inactive, hang his Head continually, reel and ſtagger as he attempts to walk, and all theſe proceed from an Oppreſſion of the Animal Spirits. To procure the Animal a ſpeedy Relief in this Fever, you muſt have Recourſe to the following Receipt:

Take Camomile Flowers, one Handful, boil them in three Quarts of Water till one is evaporated, then ſtrain it,

and

and add the following Medicines, *viz.* Jalap in Powder, one Ounce; Cream of Tartar, the ſame Quantity; fine Salt, two Handfuls; Sweet Oil, Half a Pint: Adminiſter this, Blood-warm, through a Syringe that has a long Tube, by Way of Glyſter, repeating it twice a Day, allowing ſix Hours Intermiſſion between the Injections.

CHAP. VII.

Of a Simple Continual Fever.

A Simple continued Fever, is the Continuance of an increaſed Velocity in the Circulation of the Blood, beyond what is natural to the Conſtitution. This Fever is alſo often cauſed by bleeding a Horſe too copiouſly when he is over-heated, or in a great Sweat; ſo that by the intenſe Heat, and alſo by his catching a Cold after ſo ill-timed an Operation,

tion, brings on the following Signs: Palpitations of the Heart and Flank without Intermiſſion, his Mouth parched his Tongue rough and furred, quite reſtleſs, perpetually ſhifting from Place to Place, ſometimes attempting to drink, but cannot, through his Inability to perform the Act of Deglutition. During the Time your Horſe is under this Species of Fever, great Care muſt be taken to keep his Litter clean and dry, rubbing him down very often. You muſt give a Glyſter, as mentioned in the preceding Chapter; but before you adminiſter it, be careful to rake him with your Hand, obſerving firſt to anoint your Hand and Arm with Oil, before you attempt to force it into the Anus.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

Of a Peſtilential Fever.

THE moſt obvious Preſages of this Fever are Swellings of the Kernels about the Throat, watery Eyes, a yellow Matter running from the Noſe and Mouth, a profuſe Sweating about the Ears, and the Eyes much inflamed. To begin the Cure, firſt bleed in the jugular Vein, ſoon after which, give the Horſe a Glyſter made in the following Manner:

Take Aloes finely pulveriſed, one Ounce; Cream of Tartar, two Ounces; Sweet Oil, Half a Pint; common Salt, one Handful: Mix theſe Ingredients well in two Quarts of warm water, and be ſure to have a good Syringe to give your Injection its proper force. If the Pain is not abated by the firſt, repeat it, and keep your Horſe warm.

CHAP. IX.

Of a Hectic Fever.

THIS Fever is brought on by a Horſe's being over-rode, as well as by foul Feeding. Upon the Animal's being attacked with a Fever, his Mouth and Tongue will appear parched, and his Fleſh will feel looſe and flabby. To remove this Diſorder, give the following Drench:

Take of Diapente, one Ounce; of Liquorice Powder, Half an Ounce; Salt of Nitre, Half an Ounce: Diſſolve the Nitre in a Pint of warm Ale, then mix the other Ingredients to it, and give it every ſecond Day for a Week.

This Medicine will ſtrengthen and reſtore his Stomach, remove all groſs Obſtructions, and open the Pores of the

the Skin, through which the hot and fiery Particles are exhaled. Let his Drink be Barley-water; and give him a gentle Walk twice a Day, when the Weather permits.

CHAP. X.

Of Surfeits.

SURFEITS proceed from foul feeding, over-riding, and from a Horſe's drinking too copiouſly when hot, which chills the Fluids, and gives a Check to Perſpiration; or, for want of due Exerciſe, with high feeding: Sometimes, by catching cold after a hard Journey, by not being properly taken care of when hot; whence the Fluids are rarefied, and thrown into too rapid a Circulation, which, being ſuddenly checked, occaſions the Stoppage of Perſpiration. After bleeding, it may be carried off by

the Application of the following Compound, which both purges, and is a powerful Diuretic:

Powder Jalap, two ounces; Aloes, half an Ounce; Salt of Nitre, one Ounce; Aniſe and Carraway-ſeeds in Powder, Half an Ounce of each: Diſſolve the Whole in a Quart of warm Ale, and give it the Horſe, faſting, after the Purge is worked off. Make up the following Balls, and give him one every Morning, about the Bigneſs of a Pullet's Egg:

Take Fenugreek, Turmeric and Diapente, of each four Ounces; Elecampane Root, two Ounces; long Pepper, one Quarter of an Ounce; Honey, ſix Ounces: Mix all theſe together, and make it into a Paſte, and keep it in a Bladder for Uſe.

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

Of a Wounded Artery in the Neck.

THE moſt ſkilful Farrier, perhaps, in opening a Vein in the Neck, may wound an Artery, ſo near is their Similarity and Connection to Veins and Blood-veſſels. Upon the Operator's Diſcovery of his Miſtake, the moſt material Point to be conſidered, is whether he can cure it with Skill and Safety. Some of theſe pretended Farriers, after an Accident of this Kind has happened, have fed the Gentlemen that employed them with a vain Hope that they could very eaſily rectify their Miſtake; till botching at the Wound, and thruſting in long Tents for ſome Time, it has become gangrened and mortified, and the Maſters been convinced of the Inability of their Farriers, by the Death of their

Horſes; an Experience too dearly bought.

When an Artery is perceived to be wounded, Care muſt be taken to remove every Thing that may obſtruct your Inſpection and Examination of the Wound; for this Purpoſe, it will be neceſſary firſt to cleanſe it from coagulated Blood, and ſtop any further Effuſion, by the Application of proper Aſtringents and Styptics, ſuch as Roman Vitriol; or, where that fails, touch the Wound with Oil of Vitriol: But if the Hæmorrhage be too obſtinate for both theſe, Inciſions muſt be made, in order to ſearch for, and tie or ſtitch up the wounded Artery.

The Cavities of the Wound and Inciſions muſt be cloſely filled up with pledgets, charged with Aloes, Frankincenſe and Roman Vitriol, well mixed and

and pounded, ſecuring them by a proper Bandage till the Danger is over. As ſoon as the Horſe may lie unſwathed, lay on the Wound a digeſtive Plaiſter ſpread on Leather, and waſh the Wound with warm Spirits of Wine once a Day till the Cavity is filled up.

Upon any Artery being ſlightly wounded, I have obſerved a Swelling, and likewiſe a Humour oozing from it. When this happens, for a ſafe and ſpeedy Cure, have Recourſe to the following Preſcription:

Take Oil of Petre and Oil of Turpentine, of each one Ounce; Oil of Vitriol, Half an Ounce: Blend theſe together, and rub the ſwelled Part once every Day; and three or four Repetitions of this Preparation will carry off the Swelling, and kill the Humour. After the third Anointing, lay a ſtrengthening

Plaiſter

Plaiſter on the Part affected, and the Cure is performed.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Staggers.

THE Cauſe of this Diſorder ſometimes proceed from over-feeding and too little Exerciſe. In this Caſe of Luxury and Eaſe, the Veins becoming too replete with Blood, the proper Degree of Circulation is interrupted: But the general Cauſe of the Diſorder is, where the regular Influx and Reflux of the animal Spirits into the optic Nerves and Retinæ are prevented. The firſt Thing to be obſerved towards a Cure, is to bleed plentifully in the jugular Vein, and immediately after it put the Rowels in the following Places, *viz.* one in the Forehead, one in the Cheſt, one in the Belly, and one in each Thigh.

Thigh. Perhaps ſome Gentlemen may imagine, that by putting ſo many Rowels in a Horſe, it might diſfigure him, and ſpoil the Sale of him (in Caſe he ſhould ever chuſe to part with him); but in the Chapter for Rowelling, you will find a Method to extract the Rowels without leaving any Sign or Mark of the ſame. But to return to the Cure. Apply the following Powders, and give one every Hour till the Horſe grows better, *viz.*

Take Calx of Antimony, twelve Drachms; Tartar Emetic, four Drachms; Hartſhorn Filings, calcined, five Drachms: Pound theſe together in a Mortar till they are in a fine Powder, then make them into Doſes of fifty Grains of the Whole to each Doſe, with a little Flour and Treacle; and, when you give it, waſh it down with warm Water-gruel, keep the Horſe warm during

during the Sickneſs, and give him warm Water and hot Maſhes. You are to obſerve, theſe Powders either operate by Perſpiration, Urine or Stool; ſo you muſt take great Care to clothe your Horſe well, and keep him very warm during the Medicine's Operation.

CHAP. XIII.

Of a Phrenſy, which was the Sign of the Epidemical Diſorder amongſt the Horſes in the Years 1758 *and* 1759.

A Phrenſy is an Inflammation of the Brain and its Membranes, occaſioning a perpetual Delirium, the Signs of which are a Watching, Raving, Reſpiration, with a dry rough Tongue. This Diſorder ſometimes turn to a Sphacelation of the Brain, which is a Suppuration of

of its Subſtance, or a Gangrene from an Abſceſs therein. This Caſe is always dangerous, and generally mortal: The Cauſe is a malignant Fever, which Fever is very inflammatory, and the Cauſe ſometimes ariſes from over-feeding, and too little Exerciſe. Many of our Farmers, and others, conjectured that the Riſe of the Diſorder was from unwholeſome and ſtagnated Air, which was alſo my Opinion. I could give no other Relief in the Diſorder, but immediately as the Horſe or Horſes were taken ill, I ordered them to be bled plentifully, and treat them every Way as is directed in the Chapter for the Cure of the Staggers (except rowelling); alſo, to adminiſter the ſame Medicines to thoſe which were not afflicted; and it proved a Preventative. This I can aſſert as Fact, by producing Certificates of the Efficacy of the Preparation from under the Hands of the following Gentlemen: *John Perkins*,

kins, Eſq; of *Hinton St. George*, *Somerſet*; Mr. *Joſeph Rendall*, late Farrier to the Right Honourable Earl *Poulett*; and ſeveral others of the ſame County.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the Palſy.

THIS Diſorder is a Deprivation of the Motion, or the Senſe of Feeling, in an organical Part of the Body: Sometimes it ſeizes the whole Body, but very often only a Limb. If it happens to all Parts below the Head, it is called a Paraplegia; if to one whole Side, an Hemiplegia; if only to one Limb, a particular Palſy. The Cure conſiſts in ſtrong Fomentations of the Parts affected, with the following Drench:

Take Cloves and Flower of Muſtard, of each one Ounce, mix them in a Pint of

of warm Beer, and give it him. Repeat this Doſe every ſix Hours for two Days ſucceſſively: Then give him the Purge as follows:

Take of Aloes in Powder, one Ounce and Half; Mercurius Dulcis, Half an Ounce; Ginger in Powder, Half an Ounce; Oil Aniſe, one Drachm, with a little Treacle: Make this into three Balls, and give them in the Morning faſting. Repeat this Purge ten Days after.

CHAP. XV.

Of Inflammations in the Eyes.

THE Inflammation of the Eyes, is cauſed by a Stagnation of the Blood in the Capillaries of the albugineous Coat of the Eyes, occaſioned by a Horſe's catching Cold, or an ill Habit of Body.

If your Horſe has Strength, take a ſmall Quantity of Blood from his Neck, and give him the following Balls once a Week for a Fortnight:

Take Aloes in Powder, one Ounce and Half; Cream of Tartar, one Ounce; long Pepper, Half an Ounce; Oil of Aniſe, two Drachms: Make them into two or three Balls, and give it the Horſe, faſting.

After which, if the Inflammation continues, I recommend the following Eye-water to waſh them with every Morning:

Take Roch Alum in Powder, Half an Ounce; white Vitriol, one Ounce: Put them in a Quart of warm Spring Water, and keep it for Uſe.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVI.

Of Moon Eyes.

WHAT this Diſorder had its Name from, I ſhall not pretend to determine; but it proceeds from Surfeits and Stagnation of the Blood. 'Tis then you may perceive your Horſe to be Moon-eyed, at Times Rheumy, and the leaſt Cold he catches will force an Inflammation into the Eyes. To expel and carry off this Diſorder, firſt bleed, and repeat it in Proportion to the Inflammation, as the Cure ſolely depends on it. With a due Repetition of Purgatives, the Receipt is as follows:

Take of Jalap, two Ounces; Mercurius Dulcis, Half an Ounce; Cream of Tartar, one Ounce. Make them into a Paſte with a little Treacle and Flower, divide it into two Balls, and

give them in the Morning faſting. Repeat this Purge as you ſee Occaſion.

CHAP. XVII.

Of the Haw in the Eye.

THE Haw in the Eye is occaſioned by the Blood-veſſels of the Eyes being over-charged. This Superfluity will ſoon produce a griſley Subſtance upon the Ball of the Eye, which will deprive him of his Sight, and ſo render him uſeleſs to his Maſter, if not ſkilfully cut in Time. I have often known Haws to grow in the Corner of the Eyes, where the Horſe has been Moon-blind. The ſafeſt Method of cutting them is as as follows:

Having firſt caſt and ſecured your Horſe, take a Needle, with a Thread of green Silk well waxed, and pierce the

the under Eye-lid as nigh the inner Corner, towards his Noſe, as you can; and with the ſame Needle pierce the Upper-lid oppoſite the firſt, and take Care that your Thread be long enough. After drawing your Thread through both Eye-lids, clip it in the Middle, and direct the Perſon who is your Aſſiſtant with the Threads, (one in each Hand) to pull and keep the Eye-lids open, whilſt you, with another Needle and waxed Thread, (which you muſt have ready prepared) thruſt through the Haw, and draw your Hand very gently towards the Noſe; then with a Pair of ſharp Sciſſars, cut it as cloſe as you can to the Corner of the Eye. After the Operation, keep that Eye from the Light, by a Bandage over it, till the Wound is well. Take a little white Vitriol and diſſolve it in Water, and waſh the Eye once a Day.

Note, this Method is an ancient Way of taking the Haw from the Eye; therefore, I approve of it, and lay it down as other Authors have done before me.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of Films and Specks on the Eyes.

OFTENTIMES after a Horſe has had a Cold in his Eyes, and has not been perfectly cured, then other Diſorders follow, which are Films, Specks, and all other Maladies incident to the Eyes, which may be expected, as the Conſequence of the Want of proper Care. I have known Films and Specks to take their Growth from Blows on the Eye, which ſome People are very imprudently guilty of. The Cure may be performed in the Manner ſubjoined:

Take

Take Camphire, one Ounce; bruiſe and diſſolve it in a Spoonful of ſweet Oil, white Vitriol, and Tutty prepared, of each one Ounce; white Flint Glaſs, beat to Powder and ſifted through a Piece of fine Cambric, Half an Ounce: Mix theſe together into an Ointment, and with a Feather dipped therein, anoint the Ball of the Eye once a Day.

CHAP. XIX.

Of a Cold.

A Cold is nothing more than an imperfect Fever: It affects the Body in many Circumſtances, and cauſes a ſudden Stagnation of the Pores. It is generally occaſioned by neglecting to cool your Horſe gradually after hard riding; or, from unwholſome and ſtagnated Air. Sometimes by letting a Horſe drink

drink when he is too hot, then putting him immediately into the Stable, without taking the leaſt Care to cool him.

The Signs are Loſs of Appetite, a Cough, and Running at the Noſe. When you find him thus afflicted, take two Quarts of Blood from the jugular Vein, if he be not low in Fleſh: On the contrary, bleed moderately; and, if he breathes with difficulty, you may repeat it in four Days after, giving the following Balls:

Take Honey, Half a Pound; Balſam of Sulphur and Barbadoes Tar, of each four Ounces; Saffron, Half an Ounce: Liquorice Powder, four Ounces; Aniſe and Carraway-ſeeds, and Greater Cardamoms pulveriſed, one Ounce of each, with a ſufficient Quantity of Linſeed Oil. Make the Whole into a Paſte, and give the Size of a Pullet's Egg, Morning

ing and Evening. In a Week after, give the Purge directed in Chapter XV.

CHAP. XX.

Of Glandered and Conſumptive Horſes.

GLANDERED and conſumptive Horſes, are by the Nature of their Diſorders, rendered unfit for the Application of Medicines; and it would be only adding to the Loſs a Gentleman may receive from the Death of ſuch a Horſe, to pretend to undertake the Cure of him. As long as they are capable of doing Service to the Maſter, let him exact it from them, and, after the Hopes of that is paſt, to free him from the Sight of, let him not procraſtinate a Life of Pain to the Animal, but order him to be ſhot, or otherwiſe let the Collar-maker have him: For, if he has more Horſes in his Service than him,

him, the Diſorder is communicative. When a Horſe firſt gets Cold, treat him as is directed in the laſt Chapter.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the Strangles.

THIS Diſorder is uſually attended with a ſymptomatical Fever, raiſed by the Pain from an irregular, interrupted Reſpiration: A Cough, from the irregular Influx and Reflux of the Air, cauſing a convulſive Motion in the Muſcles, or otherwiſe; and a Difficulty of Breathing, from the Plenitude and Inflammation of the pulmonary Veſſels, or Viſcoſity of the Blood, and always attended with a Swelling between the two Jaw-bones, not unlike a Quinſey. Its Seat is moſtly in the Muſcles; ſo that they are entirely inflamed, and the Creature at Times is almoſt ſuffocated, before

before the Matter comes to a Head. Young Horſes are moſt liable to this Diſorder; but, with Care, it is very eaſily cured. The Method I recommend is as follows, *viz.*

Firſt, bleed plentifully in the Neck-vein, and anoint the ſwelled Part with Ointment of Marſhmallows, and once a Day apply a Poultice to the Parts that are ſwelled, made with Cow-dung and Hog's-lard; and, in the Space of four or five Days, you will find it come to a Head: Then, with an Abſceſs-lancet, open the Swelling, and let out the corrupted Matter; then apply a Pledget of Tow, dipped in a little warm Oil of Turpentine, once a Day (as a Tent:) And after you find it has had a ſufficient Diſcharge, touch the Lips of the Wound with a little Roman Vitriol, commonly called Blue Stone, which will ſoon heal it. If you find the Horſe in great Danger,

ger, put a Rowel in each Thigh, and in the mean Time give him the following Medicines:

Take of Linſeed and Fenugreek-ſeed in Powder, of each four Ounces; of Aniſe and Fennel, an Ounce of each; of Buckthorn Syrup, eight Ounces: Make theſe into Balls the Size of a Hen's Egg, and give two every other Morning, till you have given them all; and in every Pail of warm white Water that you give him to drink, diſſolve two Ounces of Salt of Tartar. After he has taken the above Medicines, it will be proper to give him the Pectoral Stomach Ball, *viz.*

Take of Carraway, Aniſe and Cummin-ſeeds, Elicampane Root and Greater Cardamom, of each three Ounces; Flower of Sulphur, brown Sugar, Fenugreek Turmeric and Diapente, of each four Ounces;

Ounces; Saffron and long Pepper, one Ounce; Oil of Aniſe, Half an Ounce; Honey and Linſeed Oil, of each, ſix Ounces: Mix theſe together in a Ball, and keep in a Bladder for Uſe, during the Horſe's Sickneſs. Give him one every Morning, the Size of a Pullet's Egg, diſſolved in ſomething warm.

CHAP. XXII.

Of the Anticor.

THIS Diſorder is known by very few Farriers. The Signs of it are a great Swelling upon the Horſe's Cheſt, with an Inflammation in the Gullet; ſo that when he has an Inclination to drink, the Water being made Blood-warm, the firſt Gulp he takes puts him in ſo much Agony, that he will not touch it again, till he has forgot the Pain. It is always attended with a ſevere Fever,

and generally happens to Horſes that are in good Condition. It proceeds from Cauſes that almoſt every other Diſorder take their Riſe from; that is, a ſevere Cold, which ſettles on the Heart, and occaſions a ſevere Swelling. For the Cure, firſt bleed in the Thigh Vein, then give him the following Glyſter, and repeat it as Neceſſity requires:

Take Camomile Flowers, one Handful; Fennel and Linſeed, one Ounce: Boil them in two Quarts of Water, then ſtrain it, and add Diaſcordium, one Ounce; Oil of Amber, one Ounce; fine Salt, one Handful; Sweet Oil, ſix Spoonfuls; and apply a ſtrong Poultice to the ſwelled Part. In a few Days after, if you find the Horſe does not mend and grow better, make up the following Balls, and give two Ounces of it, Morning and Evening:

Take

Take Caſtile Soap, ſix Ounces; Jalap in Powder, three Ounces and Half; Spices of Hiera Picra, three Ounces and Half, with a ſufficient Quantity of Treacle: Make it into a Maſs, and give as above directed.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of Cholics and Griping Pains in the Bowels.

THESE Diſorders often take their Riſe from want of Digeſtion. When the Animal is afflicted with a ſevere Griping, he rolls about the Stable, or Yard, in the greateſt Agonies imaginable; then you may depend on it, that he is exceſſively troubled with Worms, which is the general Cauſe of the griping Pains, though, by many People, taken to be occaſioned by Colds, &c.

The Farrier, without ever conſidering the Danger the Horſe may labour under, when troubled with theſe Diſorders, gives him a little Something juſt to alleviate the Pain for the Time preſent; but, perhaps, to the great Loſs of the Owner, the next Time the Creature is attacked with the ſame Diſorder, he then makes his Exit, which might have been prevented by adminiſtering the following Medicines, *viz.*

The firſt Receipt is intended to eaſe the Pain, and cauſe Digeſtion; the next Receipt is to deſtroy the vermicular Animals that lie in the inteſtine Tube, which often cauſe cold Sweats, Convulſions, *&c.*

Receipt

Receipt to cauſe Digeſtion and eaſe Pain.

Take Mithridatis, one Ounce; Treacle, or brown Sugar, Half a Pound; Caſtor Tincture, one Hundred and twenty Drops; Wormwood, one Handful: Boil the Wormwood in three Pints of Water till one is evaporated, then ſtrain and mix all the other Ingredients in it, with one Handful of common Salt, and give it him warm.

Receipt to deſtroy the vermicular Animals that lie in the inteſtine Tube, which cauſe great Pain.

Of Salt Petre, two Pounds, boil it in three Quarts of Water; to which add, of brown Sugar, three Pounds: Let all boil together till one ½ Pint is evapo-

rated, then ſtrain, and keep it for Uſe. When the Horſe is taken with the Diſorder, make Half a Pint of it warm, and give it with a Drenching Horn, and repeat it Morning and Evening till he recovers.

CHAP. XXIV.

Of the Lax, or Scouring.

LOOSENESS, or Scouring, proceeds from whatever ſerves to irritate the Inteſtines, whereby the Excrements that are caſt out are ſlimy, bilious, or black, and, ſometimes, a limpid Fluid like Water; at other Times, they are frothy, greaſy, and mixed with a fat, clayiſh Subſtance. This Diſorder often happens, when the urinary Paſſages are obſtructed, and when the Blood has not a free Circulation. As ſoon as you obſerve the Horſe to be afflicted with this Diſorder,

Diſorder, bleed him in the Neck Vein, and adminiſter the following Clyſter:

Take Japan Earth, three Ounces; Powder of Cinnamon, two Ounces; Pomegranate Peel, four Ounces; Diaſcordium, four Ounces: Boil all theſe together in two Quarts of Smith's Water, then add two Spoonfuls of Sweet Oil, or Butter, with the Yolks of ten Eggs beat up, and give it warm.

If an Atrophy comes on, give Stomachics with Aſtringents, and nouriſhing Clyſters. If it tends to a Dyſentery, or griping Pains in the Inteſtines, give him ſomething that will make him ſweat, with Diuretics, and balſamic Clyſters.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXV.

Of a Cramp, or Convulsed Nerves.

THIS Diſorder is an involuntary Contraction of a muſcular Part of the Body; being either natural from the Animal's Conſtitution, or accidental from Bruiſes, Wounds, and other Caſualties of the like Nature. Theſe Cramps (as they are called by ſome) often fall into the Sinews and Nerves after hard Riding and excéſſive Heat, and not cooling the Horſe gradually.

This Diſeaſe is ſeldom mortal, though its Returns are often quick, and Continuance long, with great Pain and Diſtenſion of the Veſſels.

If the Convulſions attack the Horſe natural, then internal Medicines are to be

be made uſe of, ſuch as a Purge, with two or three Rowels; but if accidental, then apply as follows:

Take Spirits of Wine, one Quart; Camphor, one Drachm; Spirit of Sal-Armoniac, one Ounce; Oil of Amber, one Ounce: Mix theſe together, and rub the Part affected twice a Day.

Or, apply the following Fomentation:

Take of Camomile Flowers, Roſemary and Fennel, of each two Handfuls, boil theſe together in ſix Quarts of Water, and bathe the Parts as hot as the Horſe can bear it.

After you have plentifully bathed with the Liquid of this Infuſion, bind the Herbs on the Part with a Linen or Flannel Roller, keep him warm, and

give

give him hot Maſhes: This will ſoon relax the Nerves, and reſtore him.

Note. If he is a Horſe that is valuable, to expedite the Cure and keep up his Spirits, give him the Yolks of two Eggs in a Pint of ſtrong Beer every Morning, faſting, for four or five Days; and remember to keep him warm, and well littered and rubbed down every Night.

CHAP. XXVI.

Of the Greedy Worm; or, Hungry Evil.

THIS Diſtemper has deceived many Practitioners in Farriery; for ſome taking it for a ſalutary Sign, to ſee him feed greedily, have indulged him in it, and have been afterwards greatly ſurpriſed to ſee the Death of a Horſe,

Horſe, that they ſaw fed ſo haſtily. When a Horſe conſumes a greater Quantity of Food than he can be reaſonably expected to digeſt, you may depend upon his having the aforeſaid Evil; for, by the exceſſive Heat of the Creature's Stomach, the nutrimental and fluid Parts of his Aliment is abſorbed and conſumed, before the crude and groſſer Part has been properly wrought upon, and the Functions of his digeſtive Faculties are rendered abortive: Nor can all the Powers of the Inteſtines (that are ſo much vitiated) ever reduce the Food into Excrements. To remove this Diſorder, feed him moderately, and give him the following Draught:

Take one Quart of good Milk; Salt of Wormwood, one Ounce: Mix this together, and give it the Horſe, cold. Repeat this once in two or three Days, and you need not doubt of a Cure.

After

After all, take a little Blood from the Neck Vein.

CHAP. XXVII.

Of Worms and Botts in Bellies of Horſes.

DIFFERENT Species of vermicular Animals are apt to lodge in the inteſtine Tube, and are ſuppoſed to be bred from Ova ſwallowed down with the Food, and encouraged by any Viſcidity or ſlimy Matter in the Paſſages.

The more violent and laſting the Symptoms, the worſe is the Diſtemper; and if the Worms proceed from natural Indigeſtion, it is more dangerous than when cauſed by a viſcid Aliment, *&c.* For the Cure, obſerve as follows:

Take

Take Diagrydium and Calomel, of each eight Drachms, make theſe into a Paſte with a little Liquorice Powder and Treacle, and give two Drachms every Morning, faſting.

After you have given the above Medicines as *per* Directions, give him the Purge mentioned in Chapter XIV.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Of the Falling of the Fundament.

SOMETIMES this Diſorder proceeds from Colds, and ſometimes from natural Weakneſs.

If a Horſe has contracted a Cold in his Bowels, a bearing down of the Anus is generally the Conſequence and Forerunner of this Diſorder, and the Rectum

deſcends lower in voiding than it ought. In this Caſe, firſt waſh the Part with hot Spirits of Wine, and reduce the Gut by the Uſe of your Fingers, well oiled for that Purpoſe; and apply a Compreſs to the Part dipped in red Wine, with a proper Bandage under the Tail. You muſt make a Piece of Liſt faſt to the Tail, and bring it from thence through between his hind Legs, along the Belly, and faſten it high to another Piece of Liſt, or Tape, that muſt be put round his Shoulders and Neck, and let it remain ſo for the Space of eight or ten Hours, and give him the following Drink:

Take Aniſeed, Carraway-ſeed, and Cardamomum the Leſſer, of each one Ounce; Juniper Berries, two Ounces, all pulveriſed together, and with one Handful of Mint: Boil all together in two Quarts of Water; add to it a Pint of

of White Wine and Half a Pint of Molaſſes. Give it warm. In eight Hours after, boil the ſame over again, and give it the Horſe as before directed.

CHAP. XXIX.

Of the Dropſy.

THE Signs of this Diſorder are a Faintneſs and Difficulty of Breathing, and Loſs of Appetite.

The Dropſy in general proceeds from whatever diminiſhes Perſpiration, leſſens the Quantity of Urine, and renders the Blood too fluid, or damages the Lymphatics: The Blood alſo may be rendered ſo viſcid, that the ſerous Part of it cannot be ſeparated, and thrown off by Perſpiration and Urine; it may alſo be occaſioned by over bleeding and purging, as it diveſts the Blood

of its ſpirituous and balſamic Particles. But to cleanſe the Maſs of Blood already vitiated, the following Balls will be neceſſary:

Take Steel, prepared, and crude Antimony, of each four Ounces; of Diagrydium, twelve Ounces: Pulveriſe all theſe. Then add Syrup of any Kind to form them into Balls, and give the Size of a Hen's Egg Morning and Evening.

Sweating alſo is of much uſe in this Diſorder, for which I recommend the following Medicines:

Take Matthew's Pills, two Drachms; Camphire, fifteen Drachms. Diſſolve the Camphire in a little Sweet Oil, and mix it all together in a Quart of warm Beer.

Note,

Note. You cannot expect that this Medicine will be ſo efficacious as the other, as it hath not half the Power of diſcharging ſo much Water.

CHAP. XXX.

Of the Yellows, or Jaundice.

THIS is a Diſorder that Horſes very often labour under. The obſervable Signs are a dull and ſluggiſh Habit of Body, Loſs of Appetite, the Eyes much inflamed, and of a yellow Colour.

The Cauſe of this Diſtemper is, by an Increaſe of the Quantity of Bile, or a Stoppage in the Ductus Biliarius, or ſuch Things whereby the Mixture of that Fluid with the Aliment in the Inteſtines is prevented.

The Cure conſiſts in purging; but before you give the Purge, I recommend the following Drink the preceding Night:

Take Caſtile Soap, two Ounces; Green Ginger in Powder, and Salt of Tartar, three Drachms; Turmerick, one Ounce; Saffron, three Drachms; Venice Treacle, one Ounce; Oil of Juniper, thirty Drops. Mix the Whole together in a Pint of Water and Gin, and give it the Horſe, warm.

After which, give him the following Purge the fourth Morning:

Take Aloes, Half an Ounce; Jalap, in Powder, two Ounces; Cream of Tartar, one Ounce. Mix them in a Pint of Ginger Tea, and give it warm.

Repeat

Repeat this three Weeks after, if you ſee that he has Strength to bear it.

CHAP. XXXI.

Of the Strangury.

THIS Diſorder is a partial Suppreſſion of Urine, and either true or ſpurious; true, if the Suppreſſion happens when the Bladder is full, but ſpurious, when, from ſome Fault in the Parts, there is no Separation made of the Urine, ſo that the Bladder remains empty.

The Cauſe may be a convulſive Motion of the Sphincter Veſicæ; the Neck of the Bladder may alſo be too cloſely contracted by Tumors, Scirrhoſities, Inflammations, Calloſities, Caruncles, and by Obſtructions of the Excrement in

in the Rectum, or ſtreight Gut. The Cure conſiſts in the following laxative Glyſter; but firſt bleed him in the Neck Vein:

Take Camomile Flowers, one Ounce, boil them in two Quarts of Water; then ſtrain the Water, and add Salt Prunella, one Ounce; Sweet Oil, Half a Pint; brown Sugar, four Ounces; Syrup of Buckthorn, two Ounces. Repeat this Glyſter two or three Hours the firſt Day, with an Intermiſſion of four Hours between each, and give him the following Drink:

Take Parſley, Fennel Roots and Pumpkin Buds, of each one Handful; boil them in two Quarts of Water till one is evaporated, ſtrain it, and add Camphire, three Drachms, diſſolved in a Spoonful of Sweet Oil and one Ounce of

of Spirit of Nitri Dulcis. Mix all together, and give it the Horſe, warm.

CHAP. XXXII.

Of the Farcy.

FARRIERS differ much in their Opinions about what this Diſorder proceeds from. However, not to enter upon a Diſcuſſion of their different Sentiments, I know it to proceed from a foul and vitiated Maſs of Blood, which, not being in good Time rarified, throws out Eruptions on the Skin.

There are two Species of this Diſtemper, the Wet and the Dry.

To cure your Horſe of it, you muſt compoſe the following Purge, and give him: Afterwards bleed him in the Jugular Vein.

Take

Take Aloes Hepatic, one Ounce; Cream of Tartar, one Ounce; Diaphoretic Antimony, Half an Ounce; Gum Guaiacum and Æthiops Mineral, of each, Half an Ounce: Make all together into a Ball, and give the Horſe, faſting. During the Operation of the Phyſic, give him warm Water to drink.

Repeat this Preparation eight Days after; and in ten Days after that, give it again: So repeat it every ten Days, till you ſee a Decline of the Diſorder. Waſh and Dreſs the Buds and Sores three Times a Day with the following Mixture:

White Vitriol, four Ounces; Alum, ſix Ounces; unſlacked Lime, eight Ounces. Make theſe into a Liquid, with two Ounces of Aloes and a ſufficient

cient Quantity of ſtrong Vinegar, made hot, and apply as before directed.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Of Tumors, Impoſthumes and Abſceſſes.

TUMORS are more or leſs difficult of Cure, according to their Nature, Quality, Magnitude, Manner of Termination, the particular Symptoms attending the Part affected, and the Habit or Conſtitution of the Animal's Body. When the Tumor is large, and, eſpecially, if ſeated in the Joints, or other membranous or nervous Parts; when it is ſanious, of a thin Conſiſtence, or contained in a Cyſtis; when the Tumor is ſinuous, the Part livid, hard ſcirrhous, cancerous or ſcrophulous; the Conſtitution bad, the Horſe low and weak, and the Caſe of long Con-

Continuance; it is attended with Danger, and the Cure proves difficult: But in the Beginning of ſuch Tumors, bleed and purge your Horſe, and apply a ſtrong Cataplaſm that will cool the Part and bring it to Suppuration: Impoſthumes and Abſceſſes are ſeated on ſeveral different Parts of the Body, which cauſe great Pain to the Animal. The Method of treating them is, to bring them to a Suppuration as ſoon as poſſible; then, with an Inciſion Lancet, open the lowermoſt Part, in order to let the Matter have a free Vent to drain off; then dreſs, with Tincture of Myrrh and Aloes, made warm, and tent the Wound with a little yellow Baſilicon, made hot: Let this be done once in two Days; if the Lips of the Wound grow callous, touch the Parts affected with a little Roman Vitriol, which will ſoon effect a Cure.

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CHAP. XXXIV.

Of Wens.

WENS differ from Tumors, in that they are an external Excreſcence of Fleſh, though of a porous, ſpungy Nature, the latter being filled with Pus and corrupted Matter. Some Wens have a very narrow, and others very broad Roots: The Blood-veſſels that lead to them are acceſſary to their Growth, by ſupplying them with a Kind of ſerum, or vitiated Blood. The Cure is as follows, *viz.*

If it has a narrow Root, take it off with a hot Knife; if it has a broad Root, take a ſharp Knife or Razor, and cut it acroſs both Ways; if they bleed, touch them with a little Oil of Vitriol, then lay on as much red precipitate Powder as will cover the Wound, and

bind it well down with a Roller. Dreſs once a Day, and the Cure will ſoon be perfected.

CHAP. XXXV.

Of an Ulcer under the Eye.

WHEN a Horſe has a Cold in his Eyes, they run exceſſively, and the Humour that iſſues from them lodges at the lower Corner of the Eye, ſo that it becomes an Ulcer, and, if not taken to cure in Time, it will turn hard and griſtley, and become a callous Subſtance, though, at the ſame Time, a watery Humour will iſſue from it. The Method of Cure is to bleed in the Neck Vein; then give the following Purge:

Aloes Hepatic, one Ounce and a Half; Cream of Tartar, one Ounce.

Mix

Mix theſe in a Quart of warm Ginger Tea, and give it the Horſe faſting.

An Ointment to be uſed for an Ulcer under the Eye, or for Ulcers in any Part of a Horſe's Body.

Take Red Precipitate Powder, one Ounce; yellow Baſilicon, two Ounces. Mix theſe well together, and keep for Uſe.

CHAP. XXXVI.

Of a Fiſtula.

A FISTULA proceeds from too long a Confinement of the corrupt Matter incident to a Tumor, ſeated on the Withers of a Horſe, which form a deep Channel between the Shoulder-blade and Ribs, and there cauſes a Collection of

Matter to ſettle or lodge, which, if not taken due Care of will, in a very little Time, corrode the Bone, but may be prevented in the Beginning, if you take proper Care of it. When you find an Abſceſs or Tumor forming itſelf on the Withers, which cauſe a Swelling, take the following Mixture, and rub well into the Part affected, Morning and Evening, which will carry it away with the Help of a Doſe or two of Phyſic.

Take of Train Oil, two Ounces; Oil of Vitriol, one Ounce; Oil of Petre, one Ounce: Mix for Uſe. But when it is come to its worſt Degree, and the Bone found to be carious or rotten, then, with your Knife, cut away all the looſe Fleſh, and ſcale the Bone with the following Dreſſing:

Take Sweet Oil and Oil of Turpentine, of each four Ounces; Oil of Vitriol,

triol, Half an Ounce; corroſive Sublimate of Mercury, one Ounce, diſſolved in a ſufficient Quantity of Spirits of Wine. Mix it all together, and make it very hot; and, with a hollow Tube fixed in the Ulcer, pour it into the Cavity.

After you find the Wound is clear of the fungous Fleſh, you may leave off the before-mentioned Dreſſing, and waſh the Ulcer once a Day with the Solution of blue Vitriol Water.

CHAP. XXXVII.

Of the Pole Evil.

THE Pole Evil is ſeated on the Pole of a Horſe's Neck, juſt behind the Ears: It is cauſed by a Blow, or ſome ſuch Accident. The Signs are a Swelling, which, if not taken Care of, will

become an Ulcer. The Cure is performed in the ſame Manner as a Fiſtula; ſo that when you perceive the Swelling, treat it as you are to treat a Fiſtula in its Beginning: Alſo, when it forms an Abſceſs, treat it as is directed in the laſt Chapter, which will (without doubt) make a perfect Cure.

CHAP. XXXVIII.

Of a Navel Gaul.

THIS is occaſioned by a Saddle not being properly ſtuffed, or, perhaps, not fitting the Horſe's Back; ſo that it galls the Top of the Spine oppoſite the Navel, which, for that Reaſon, is called a Navel Gall. At its firſt Appearance it is very eaſy to cure, by applying a cold Charge which is made as follows:

Take

Take the White of an Egg; Bol. Armoniac, in Powder, Half an Ounce; and with as much Vinegar as will make it into a Paſte, ſpread it on a Piece of ſoft Leather, and apply it to the Part affected.

But if this is not done in Time, and there appears an Ulcer and fungous Fleſh, which very often happens, then touch it with the lunar Cauſtic, which will take away the putrified and rotten Fleſh; after that, apply the following Plaiſter, ſpread on Leather:

Take Honey and Venice Turpentine, of each two Ounces; burnt Alum, Half an Ounce, with the Yolk of an Egg. Grind it all together in a Mortar, and dreſs the Sore every other Day, and waſh with blue Vitriol Water.

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CHAP. XXXIX.

Of the Mange.

THE Mange is a Diſorder that frequently happens to Horſes, but very ſeldom to ſuch as have good Maſters. Let a Horſe be worked exceſſive hard, and fed ſparingly; let his Stable be naſty, and give him no Litter to lie on, with a little further Pains of the ſame Nature, you will be ſure to entail a Mange on him; and *vice verſâ*.

After a Perſon is confirmed in his Opinion of his Horſe having the Mange, inſtead of bleeding him copiouſly, (as in the common Practice) keep him clean, and ſcour his Hide well once a Day with hot Water and Soap, at ſame Time feed him but moderately; and after uſing him in this Manner for three or four

four Days, give him the following Purge:

Take Jalap in Powder, Aloes and Cream of Tartar, of each one Ounce; Diaphoretic Antimony, Half an Ounce. Mix theſe together, and give it the Horſe in a Pint of warm Ginger Tea.

After the Operation of the Phyſic, continue to waſh his Hide with hot Water and Soap every Morning; or, inſtead of it, waſh with the Lees of Soap, made hot, which are much ſtronger, and let him ſtand till he is dry. Then anoint with the following Unguent:

Crude Brimſtone in Powder, one Quarter of a Pound; Sal Armoniac, finely powdered, Half an Ounce; Helebore and Elicampane Root, of each one Ounce; black

black Soap, one Pound. Make the Whole into an Ointment for Uſe.

CHAP. XL.

Of Internal Wounds.

THE ſtrongeſt Symptom of an inward Wound is when you ſee, by a Horſe's Urine or Dung, that he bleeds internally.

Upon this Obſervation, you are to adminiſter ſuch internal Medicines as are reſpectively ſuited to the Nature of the Caſe. When theſe Caſes are attended with large Hæmorrhages, inſtead of cramming him full of hot Medicines, which often ulcerate the Lungs, give him Boluſſes compoſed as follows:

Take Spermaceti and Bole Armoniac, in Powder, of each two Ounces; Sugar

Sugar of Lead, one Drachm; Honey, four Ounces. Make them into two Balls with Wheat Flour, and give one at Night and the other in the Morning.

Farriers may adminiſter a Multiplicity of Medicines for internal Wounds, and many that are far more coſtly than the Recipe here mentioned, in order to enhance the Price of their Practice, and with a View to diſcover their ſuperior Abilities. I can avouch for the ſalutary Effects of the above preſcribed Balls: When they prove abortive, the Cure ought to be left to the Workings of Nature.

CHAP. XLI.

Of Burns.

THIS being confined to external Obſervation, it requires no extraordinary

Burns

nary Share of Sagacity to diſcover the Part affected. I ſhall, therefore, without more Ceremony, ſpeak of a Cure for theſe Accidents.

Take rectified Spirits of Wine and Camphire, and anoint the Part as ſoon as it has happened, or as ſoon after as you conveniently can. Then apply the following Poultice:

Take as many roaſted Onions as will be ſufficient for the Part affected, and with a Handful or two of common Salt and Linſeed Oil, make a Poultice, and apply to the Part injured.

CHAP. XLII.

Of a Gangrene, or Mortification.

A GANGRENE is a Beginning Mortification, attended with a Diminution,

tion, or Loſs of the natural Heat of the Part. Theſe Diſorders are occaſioned by Bruiſes, Cuts, or other Accidents, which make Inciſions in the Fleſh, the Neglect of proper Care to dreſs them in Time, till the Wound, or Bruiſe, become black and putrid, cauſe a Gangrene or Mortification. In order to begin the Cure, provide yourſelf with a proper Inſtrument, with a fine ſharp Edge, to cut away the gangrened Fleſh; waſh the Parts with hot Spirits of Wine, and apply a Pledgit of Tow, dipped into Ointment of Ægytiacum, made very hot. When the Wound begins to ſuppurate, it may be dreſſed with Baſilicon and red Precipitate, being firſt made warm.

Gangren

A Fomentation for a Mortification.

Take Camomile Flowers, one Handful; Bay Leaves and Wormwood, of

each two Handfuls: Boil theſe in four Quarts of ſtrong Lixivium, made of Wood Aſhes; then add of Spirits of Wine, two Quarts. Make it all as hot as poſſible, and bathe the Part in Flannels, dipped in it, ſeveral Times a Day.

CHAP. XLIII.

Of the Actual Cautery; or, Giving the Fire.

Actual Cautery

GIVING the Fire (as it is called) is a Remedy in deſperate Caſes, to carry off and diſcharge obſtinate Humours from any Part of a Horſe's Body; alſo, to ſtrengthen a Joint.

If the Part is much ſwelled, give the Fire, and afterwards apply a bliſtering Plaiſter over the Wound: When it is well riſen, clip it off, and clap on a drawing Plaiſter to extract the Humour from

from the Part affected, and eaſe the Animal of his Pain. In ſome Caſes, where unſkilful Farriers have been botching, perhaps, at the Withers of a Horſe; or, thruſting in long Tents to any other Part till the Wound becomes mortified: Then have Recourſe to the firing Knife, and cut away all the fungous Fleſh from the Part affected; and dreſs it as mentioned in the preceding Chapter.

The actual Cautery is alſo performed on ſeveral other Occaſions; ſuch as at the Time of curtailing, ſtopping an Hæmorrhage from an Artery, *&c. &c.*

CHAP. XLIV.

Of Rowelling, and the proper Method to extract them afterwards, without leaving a Knot on the Part that might be the Means of ſpoiling the Sale of the Horſe, &c.

Rowelling

ROWELLING is of Uſe in all obſtinate Swellings and Pains; for Inſtance: If a Horſe be lame in his Shoulder or Thigh, rowelling near the Part affected is neceſſary; if he is over fat, or hath been any Time high fed and ſtood idle, by putting two or three Rowels in him, will carry off the groſſeſt Humours.

To put one Rowel into a Horſe, is of little (or no) Uſe to any Diſorder, as the Humour runs ſo ſlow: I therefore recom-

recommend three or four, where the Diſorder requires an immediate Diſcharge.

There are two Sorts of Rowels, *viz.* the French and the Engliſh. The Engliſh Rowels are compoſed of Hair and Flax, platted together: The French, a Piece of Leather about an Inch and a Half Diameter, with a Hole cut in the Middle, big enough to put your Finger into, at which Hole you are to apply your Tow, and twiſt it round the Edges of the Leather. The Vacancy in the Middle muſt be left open, ſo that the Humours may run with more Facility. The French Rowels are in the greateſt Eſtimation, and are moſt commonly uſed.

When your Rowels have diſcharged as much of the Humour as you judge neceſſary, take a ſharp Knife, and cut

the Part acroſs two different Ways, as *per* this ⋈ Mark; then pull out the Rowel, and rub the Part with a Handful of common Salt, which will help to extract what corrupt Matter there may remain, as alſo to ſtop the Effuſion of Blood. This Method you may depend on, will free the Part from any Lumps or Marks; and, without doing as I have here directed, would leave ſuch Marks as might ſpoil the Sale of the Horſe, otherwiſe be a great Eye-ſore, even if the Owner chooſed to keep him.

CHAP. XLV.

Of Docking or Curtailing Horſes.

THE proper Way to dock a Horſe, is to have a Machine made to ſlide up and down, ſo as to correſpond with the Horſe's Height; and a Knife, with a joint

joint and long Handle fixed to it, ſo that, by fixing the Horſe's Tail in the Machine, and lifting up the ſharp Inſtrument or Knife, you may amputate the Tail with one gentle Blow: Then, with your Iron, that muſt have a Ring to the End of it about the Size of the Joint of the Tail, ſear the Stump with it, red hot, applying, under the Iron, a little Roſin.

CHAP. XLVI.

Of Gelding Foals.

THE Operation of gelding is become ſo common amongſt moſt People, that even Farmers, or their Servants, perform the Operation themſelves upon their own Horſes: Notwithſtanding, as I have known many a Foal ſpoiled by an unſkilful Hand, I ſhall here inſert a regular Proceſs of it; and, by following the

the Directions here laid down, any Perſon may do it with Safety.

Firſt, caſt the Foal, then take the Scrotum, or Cod, in your Hand, and cut each Side of it through, keeping your Hand below the Stones, ſqueezing them very tight till you force them through the right and left Inciſions you have in the Bag, then, with your other Hand, draw them up; but before you cut the Strings, tie them with ſome Threads of green Silk, well waxed, and bathe them with warm Spirits of Wine and Aloes: Then, with ſome Doſils of fine Tow, dipped in warm Baſilicon, tent the Scrotum once a Day, and bathe twice a Day with the Fomentation as directed in Chapter XLII. as well to keep down the Swelling as to prevent a Gangrene.

CHAP.

CHAP. XLVII.

Of a Strain in the Shoulder.

THIS is commonly, though very improperly, called a Shoulder-ſlip; but if I may be allowed to underſtand any Thing of the Situation of the Bones in a Horſe, and their Dependance on each other, I affirm it, that a Blade-bone cannot ſlip from its right Place, the lower Part of it being fixed againſt his Ribs, and the Upper to the Vertebra of the Cheſt, in which Situation, Nature has every Way fortified it againſt a ſlip. When a Horſe has received a Blow on the Shoulder, the Muſcles and Tendons will be relaxed, and occaſion an immediate Lameneſs: Therefore, when you find your Horſe lame, bleed him in the Plait Vein, catch the Blood, and throw a Handful of Salt therein; and after well

well ſtirring and mixing the ſame, rub it well into the Horſe's lame Shoulder, and put a French Rowel in his Cheſt as nigh the Part affected as poſſible, and anoint with the following Mixture:

Take of camphorated Spirits of Wine, Half a Pint; Spirits of Sal Ammoniac, one Ounce. Mix them together, and dreſs the Part twice or thrice a Day: If you are nigh the Salt Water, ſwim your Horſe every Morning.

CHAP. XLVIII.

Of Diſorders of the Prepuce, or Fore-ſkin.

CONTRACTIONS of the Prepuſe (or Fore ſkin) happen moſt commonly to young Stone Horſes, though I have known Geldings to be troubled with the ſame Diſorder.

When

When the Fore-ſkin is contracted over the Glands of the Penis, as to hinder the Animal from drawing his Yard, upon examining him, you will find the Edges of the Fore-ſkin full of Clefts and Chops, occaſioned by the acrimonious Particles of the Urine, both the Glands and Fore-ſkin will be much inflamed as well as the Bridle or Membrane behind the Glands that contracts them to the Fore-ſkin. Where a Stone Horſe has this Diſorder, it is generally the Conſequence of a too violent or over-vigorous Effort in the Act of Copulation; but where Geldings have it, it is occaſioned by the Neglect of drawing and cleanſing the Yard.

When you firſt perceive it, take a little blue Vitriol Water, and make it hot; then waſh the Sores with it, Morning and Evening, and give him a Purge

Purge as is directed in the thirty-ninth Chapter.

CHAP. XLIX.

Of a Swayed Back.

THIS, in Fact, is no other than a Weakneſs of the Loins, and is generally occaſioned by Blows, or other accidental Contuſions. The Cure conſiſts in bleeding, and applying to the Part affected the following ſtrengthening Charge:

Take Oxecroceum, Burgundy Pitch and Dragons Blood, of each one Ounce: Diſſolve them in a Ladle over the Fire, ſtirring in a little Bole Armoniac in Powder, ſpread it on the Part as hot as the Horſe can bear it, and lay thereon ſome Hair from an old Saddle-pad, or from where you can beſt procure it; put

put a Rowel in each Thigh, and as he begins to recover his Strength, give him the following Purge:

Of Succotrine Aloes and Jalap in Powder, of each one Ounce; Cream of Tartar and Ginger in Powder, of each Half an Ounce. Mix theſe together, and give it the Horſe, faſting, in a Pint of warm Water.

CHAP. L.

Of Hurts in the Stiffle.

HURTS of this Kind are Blows, or other Accidents on the Knee-pan of a Horſe, which occaſions a Relaxation of the Sinews, and cauſes them to become too flexible, ſo that the Animal will not be able to lay the leaſt Streſs on that Leg in walking. Some People will advance, that the Stiffle-bone is then

miſplaced, which I affirm to be a downright Abſurdity, except the Ligaments that ſupport it were cut. The following Mixture will prove a ſpeedy Cure:

Take Linſeed Oil and Oil of Turpentine, of each four Ounces; Aquafortis, one Ounce: Mix theſe together, and rub it well into the Part affected, Morning and Evening. If this does not give Relief in three or four Days, apply the ſtrengthening Charge, as is directed in the before-mentioned Chapter.

CHAP. LI.

Of a String-Halt.

THIS is a Diſorder that convulſes or contracts the Muſcles and Tendons, that extend to and bend the Hough, which, whenever it happens, immediately

diately makes the Horſe lift, and catch his Leg up much higher than uſual. There is no other Expedient to be tried for the Cure, than giving the Fire, and that muſt be done as follows:

Take an Iron made about an Inch and a Half broad at the Heel, running tapering to the Point; let it be almoſt red-hot, and very ſharp: Then begin your Inciſions upon the affected Joint, drawing your Strokes ſtraight up and down all round the Leg; obſerving carefully, at the ſame Time, not to touch the Sinews: For, if you do, you riſque throwing him into a Fever. After the Operation is over, bathe the Part with hot Spirits of Wine and Camphire, and apply a Plaiſter made as follows:

Take Venice Turpentine and Hog's-lard, of each an equal Quantity; add

to it Half an Ounce of Oil of Amber; common Tar, one Ounce: Spread it on a Piece of Leather, and lay it over the Place that you have cauteriſed and bathed, and continue to dreſs it twice a Week till it is well.

CHAP. LII.

Of the Blood-Spavin.

THIS Diſorder is a Swelling of the Maſter Vein on the Inſide of the Hough. To perform the Cure, the Place muſt be laid open, and the Vein made bare; then raiſing it up gently, take a green Silk Thread, well waxed, and tie the Vein in two Places: You muſt alſo paſs a fine Needle and Silk through the Vein, in order to ſecure the Places you have tied from ſlipping. After you have done this, cut the Vein through exactly in the Midſt between the

the tied Places, and put a cold Charge all round the Joint, to allay the Inflammation; dreſs the Wound with yellow Baſilicon, and waſh the Part at Dreſſing with warm Spirits of Wine and Camphire.

CHAP. LIII.

Of Mallenders and Sallenders.

MALLENDERS are entirely peculiar to the Knees, though many People affirm, that other external Eruptions and Sores happening on different Parts of the Body are Mallenders: Notwithſtanding, as I know them, from Experience, to be heterogeneous in their Natures, ſo ought they to be treated differently in their Cure.

Mallenders & Sallenders

The Sallenders appear on the Bending of the Houghs, and make the

Horſe walk lame behind. The firſt Step towards a Cure is, the well Cleanſing the Sores with hot Water and Soap, and afterwards applying the following Plaiſter ſpread on Leather:

Take of the common Mercurial Ointment, and with your Hand rub it well into the Part affected; after which, ſpread ſome of it Plaiſterwiſe, and apply as above directed.

CHAP. LIV.

Of Splints and Oſſets.

A SPLINT is a hard, callous Subſtance, which adheres to the Inſide of the Shank-bone: The Cauſe of which is, by over-riding a Horſe when he is too young for ſuch Exerciſes.

Oſſets

Oſſets are hard Subſtances, that grow and are intermixed with the ſmall Bones of the Knee, on the Inſide, and deriving their Origin from the ſame Cauſe as Splints.

The Method to cure either Splints or Oſſets is, to lay open the Skin by which they are covered; then, with a ſmall ſharp Chiſſel, cut away the Excreſcence: After which, waſh the wounded Part with hot Spirits of Wine; then bring the Skin cloſe together again, and, with a Plaiſter of warm Baſilicon on ſome Tow, bind it on with a Roller, and dreſs the Wound as you ſee Occaſion.

CHAP.

CHAP. LV.

Of a Ring-Bone.

THE Ring-bone is another Species of calloſed Matter, and its Situation is peculiar to the Coronet immediately about the Hoof.

Its Derivation is from Strains or Blows on that Part; and, as it participates of the ſame Nature as Splints and Oſlets, it muſt be treated in the ſame Manner with reſpect to the Cure.

CHAP. LVI.

Of Wind-Galls.

WIND-GALLS are ſoft Tumors, ſeated on either Side of the Fetlock Joint. They are cauſed by Strains gene-

generally, or by a Bruiſe from another Horſe, &c. To cure Wind-Galls take as follows:

Take Oil of Turpentine and Oil of Vitriol, of each Half an Ounce; Train Oil four Ounces; and rub it well into the Part affected twice a Day.

CHAP. LVII.

Of Mouldy or Kibed Heels.

IF a Horſe's Heels are kept naſty, and begin to be gourded, it will occaſion firſt a Swelling, from which a corrupted Matter will ſoon be perceived to ooze, and this Humour about the Heels breaks out in ſtinking Ulcers.

To cure this, put a Rowel in each Thigh, and while the Swelling continues

nues large, dreſs the Sores with warm Ægyptiacum; and as ſoon as the Ulcers are a little cleanſed, a Plaiſter of Quick-ſilver and Turpentine, well prepared, will make a perfect Cure; but in the mean Time give him the following Drench, and, if he be young and in good Condition, repeat it ten Days afterwards, and during the different Steps of the Cure, walk him gently for an Hour Morning and Evening, if the Weather permits:

Take Aloes Hepatic, an Ounce and a Half; Mercurius Dulcis, three Drachms; Cream of Tartar, one Ounce; Syrup of Buckthorn, two Ounces: Mix theſe in one Pint of ſtrong Ginger Tea, and give it the Horſe in the Morning, faſting. Give him warm Water to drink for four Days after, and keep him warm.

CHAP.

CHAP. LVIII.

Of the Scratches.

THIS Diſorder is a hard, external Eruption on the Fetlock Joints, and oftentimes take Root as deep as the Muſcles and Tendons. For their Cure, uſe the following Poultice:

Take roaſted Onions, and with a little Oil or Butter, maſh them up ſoft, and bind it on the Sore.

After the Humour is pretty well diſcharged, and the Malignancy of the Sore alleviated, waſh it twice a Day with the following Mixture, made warm:

Take unſlacked Lime, white Copperas and Alum, of each one Ounce: Beat them

them to Powder, put them into two Quarts of Vinegar, and keep for Uſe.

CHAP. LIX.

Of a Quitter-Bone.

A Quitter-Bone is an Impoſthume which is bred between the Hoof and Coffin-bone, and makes its Appearance by a Swelling on the Coronet, ſometimes on the one Foot and ſometimes on the other, and generally it is ſeated on the Inſide of the Hoof.

The Cauſe is from a Bruiſe only. There is no Way ſo well to cure this Diſorder, but the Application of Cauſtic; for which Operation, obſerve the following Directions:

Take an Iron Inſtrument tapering to the Extremity to about a Quarter of an Inch

Inch in Diameter, and terminating in a Point; make this Inſtrument hot, and pierce four Holes round the Part affected: Then, with ſome Tow, wrap up a little corroſive ſublimate Mercury of ſuch a Size as the Punctures will admit of, and thruſt one into each; dip a Feather in Aqua Fortis, and make a Circle all round the Place exactly on the Edge of the Holes, and in a ſhort Time you will find the Core turned out much cleaner than if you had cut it, and much more effectually, becauſe by theſe Cauſticks the Root will be exterminated. Dreſs the Part with the following Ointment made warm:

Take common Turpentine, Tar and Honey, of each a Quarter of a Pound; melt theſe together, and ſtir therein Half an Ounce of Verdigreaſe, finely pulveriſed: Keep it for Uſe as above directed.

Uſe the following Tincture:

Aloes Half an Ounce, Myrrh one Ounce and an Half diſſolved in a Quart of Spirits of Wine. When you dreſs the Wound, pour out ſome of this Tincture, and make it as warm as the Horſe can bear it before you uſe it.

CHAP. LX.

Of a Falſe Quarter.

THIS is the Appellation given to a cracked Hoof: It is often occaſioned by bad Shoeing, and ſometimes by Blows and other Accidents on the Hoof. This Diſorder is both dangerous and painful, which may be eaſily accounted for, when we conſider the Mechaniſm of the Hoof; for in lifting and ſetting down his Foot, the Crack opens and ſhuts,

ſhuts, and its Compreſſion cruſhes the Coffin-bone, and renders the Animal quite lame.

In order to cure a Horſe of this Diſorder, firſt take off the Shoe, draw down the Sole of the Foot as thin as is practicable, then, with your Drawing-knife, cut down the Quarter of the Hoof as far as the Crack runs, at the ſame Time keep the Crack as open as poſſible; for the more it is kept open, the ſooner it will become ſound at the Bottom.

Having thus far prepared the Foot, take a barr'd Shoe, raiſe the Barr that comes to the affected Part, ſo that it might not bear on the weak Quarter of the Foot; dreſs the Horſe once a Day with common Tar, Turpentine and Greaſe, of each an equal Quantity, which will ſoon perform a ſound Cure.

CHAP. LXI.

Of the Running Thruſh.

THIS is an ulcerated, gangrenous Humour in the Frog of the Foot. Different Farriers have preſcribed different Methods of Cure; but I have known few or none attended with Succeſs. Some, indeed, have dried up and externally healed the Running Thruſh, but without ever ſtudying to remove the internal Malignancy; and their Application of Vitriol, Alum and Copperas-water, prove their inadequate Knowledge in the Nature of this Diſorder.

All ſuch ſuperficial Cures too ſoon diſcover themſelves from radical ones, by freſh Out-breakings. The only Cure is as follows:

From

From the Shoulder down to the Coronet of the Hoof runs a Vein, as alſo behind from the Thigh runs a Vein down to the Hoof, (both deſcribed in the Chapter where the Veins are explained) which feeds this ulcerous Humour. In which ever Foot it happens in, the Skin muſt be laid open, the Vein raiſed up and tied in two Places with a green Silk Thread, well twiſted and waxed; then cut it in the Middle, and dreſs the Wound as directed in Chapter LIII. After this Operation it will be proper, in order to heal the ulcerated Sores of the Foot, to apply a Mixture of Tar, Turpentine and Honey, and take Care to keep the Foot from receiving any Dirt or Stones.

Note. Give the Purge as directed in Chapter XLIX.

CHAP. LXII.

Of a Cankered Foot.

A Cankered Foot has ſo near a Reſemblance to the Running Thruſh, both in its Nature and Appearance, and derives its Origin from the very Cauſes that produce the Ulcers in the Thruſh, that they are to be treated alike in their Cure, except the Dreſſing for the Foot, which, for the Cankar, muſt be ſomewhat ſtronger than for the Thruſh, *viz.*

Take Verdigreaſe, finely powdered; white Copperas and Butter of Antimony, of each one Ounce; Colcother of Vitriol, Half an Ounce; Oil of Vitriol, Half an Ounce; Honey, Half a Pound. Mix theſe together, and apply to the Foot, as directed in the preceding Chapter.

CHAP

CHAP. LXIII.

Of the Lampas.

THE Lampas is a Piece of Fleſh that grows on the firſt Bar on the Roof of a Horſe's Mouth upon the upper Jaw, cloſe to the Teeth: It is of a griſley Nature, and gives the Horſe much Pain in the Act of Maſtication. It is to be cured by burning it with a hot Iron, made very ſharp, and with its Edge turned up about Half an Inch, which will form a Kind of a Semi-circle. This Operation may be eaſily performed by any Individual, if they are prepared with a proper Iron; but Care muſt be taken not to ſcale the Bone, for by that Means, perhaps, it may be attended with the bad Conſequence of cauſing your Horſe a Fever.

CHAP.

CHAP. LXIV.

Of the Barbs.

BARBS are ſmall Excreſcences under the Tongue. They muſt be clipt off with a Pair of fine Sciſſars, and the Part rubbed with ſome common Salt.

CHAP. LXV.

Of the Bags or Flaps.

THESE are ſoft Subſtances that grow on each Side of the lower Part of the Mouth, and hinder the Horſe from chewing: The Flaps getting between his Grinders, when ſqueezed, put him to the utmoſt Pain, which occaſions him to drop his Corn and waſte it. To cure theſe, a ſmall Hook muſt be ſtruck

ſtruck in each, ſo pulling them out, cut them off cloſe with a Pair of ſharp Sciſſars.

CHAP. LXVI.

Of Narrow Heels.

THIS is the Conſequence of bad Shoeing only; for Inſtance: If a Horſe be naturally Round-heeled, and the Smith employed to ſhoe him, perhaps, knows nothing of the Nature of this growing Imperfection, and conſequently neglects to open them properly, the two Heels of the Foot will then grow cloſe together, and the ſoft Subſtance between the Coffin and Hoof being preſſed, the Horſe becomes lame. To prevent this, obſerve the following Directions:

When

When you ſend your Horſe to be ſhoed, order the Smith to pare * till he comes to a ſound Hoof; and if he perceives the Heels to be contracted or drawn in, let him take his Buttris and cut them quite level, at the ſame Time opening the Heels ſlopingly to the Toe, ſo that the Heel may be higher than the Toe. The Smith muſt form the Shoe wide to the Foot, but not raiſe nor round the Heels of the Shoe too much, for that will ſoon bring on narrow Heels.

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* Some Authors poſitively declare, that paring away the Hoof is prejudicial, in which they are very wrong; for except it is ſo done, it is morally impoſſible to compleat a Cure, or even to make a Shoe ſtick to the Foot.

CHAP.

CHAP. LXVII.

Of a Sinew-Strain.

A Strain of the Maſter-Sinew of the Leg and Paſterns is occaſioned different Ways, *viz.* from an Over-reach, or by a Horſe, after having ſunk his Foot in wet, clayey Ground, where the Suction is ſtrong, making an Effort above his Strength to extricate himſelf, and ſometimes by a Blow, either of which will cauſe a Swelling from the Coronet of the Foot to the Shoulder: This laſt often brings on a Fever, and endangers Mortification. For the Cure, firſt bleed in the Toe-Vein, then uſe the annexed Embrocation:

Take Rectified Spirits of Wine, eight Ounces; Spirits of Sal Ammoniac, one Ounce; Camphire, eight Drachms;

Drachms; Caſtile Soap, ſcraped thin, two Ounces: Digeſt theſe together; and with your Hand, Morning and Evening, rub it well into the Part affected.

If this does not allay the Swelling, and produce a Return of Strength ſo ſoon as you could wiſh, aſſiſt it, by applying a ſtrengthening Plaiſter preſcribed in Chapter XLIX.

Note, Perhaps it may here be proper to introduce a few Receipts for preparing ſundry Medicines, which are generally uſeful, and moſt frequently called for.

SOME

SOME NECESSARY

RECEIPTS

FOR PREPARING THE FOLLOWING

MEDICINES.

Aqua Styptica, or Styptic Water.

TAKE of blue Vitriol and Roch Allum, of each Half a Pound; Spring Water, two Quarts: Boil them together till they are quite diſſolved, and afterwards filtre the Liquor; and to each Pint thereof, add two Drachms of Oil

of Vitriol. This is intended for ſtopping of Blood in any Part of a Horſe's Body, by applying it to the Place affected.

Aqua Sapphirina, or Sapphire-coloured Styptic Water.

TAKE unſlacked Lime, four Ounces, and pour upon it a Quart of boiling-hot Water: After it has ſettled ſome Time and grown clear, pour it off gently from the Lime, and filtre it through brown Paper, and afterwards put it into a clean Braſs Pan, and diſſolve in it one Ounce of crude Sal Ammoniac, letting it ſtand in that Veſſel till it turns to a very beautiful blue Colour; then filtre it as before, and keep for Uſe. This is an excellent Eye-water for a Horſe, and if you pour three

or

or four Drops into a ſore Eye three Times a Day, you may depend on a Cure, except the Cornea is very much injured.

Tincture of Myrrhæ & Aloes, or Tincture of Myrrh and Aloes.

TAKE of Myrrh reduced to Powder, two Ounces; Rectified Spirits of Wine, one Quart: Let them ſtand in a warm Place eight Days, then add of Hepatic Aloes in Powder, one Ounce, and digeſt again for two Days; then ſtrain off the Tincture for Uſe.

Balſamum Commandatoris, or Commanders Balſam.

TAKE dry Balſam of Peru, one Ounce; Storax in Tears, two Ounces;

Benjamin, three Ounces; Aloes, Succotrine, Myrrh, Oblibanum in Tears, Roots of Bohæmian Angelica, Flowers of St. John's-wort, of each one Ounce; Spirits of Wine, one Quart: Dilute them for two Days in a Sand-heat, then ſtrain it off, and uſe for the following Purpoſes:

For all Sorts of green Wounds; waſh old Ulcers with it; a Horſe, when pricked, by only dropping a little into the Puncture, ſoon cures it.

Balſamum Sulphurum Terebinthinatum, or Balſam of Sulphur, with Oil of Turpentine.

TAKE of the Flour of Sulphur, two Ounces; Oil of Turpentine, ten Ounces: Dilute them together for two Hours.

Hours in a gentle Heat till the Oil appears of a red Colour, then let it cool, and ſeparate the Balſam from the Sulphur that remains undiſſolved.

This Balſam may be given with great Succeſs in Coughs, ulcerated Kidneys, alſo in diuretic Drinks to promote Urine, and for the Cleanſing and Healing internal Ulcers in a Horſe's Body.

Unguentum Baſilicum Flavum, or Yellow Baſilicon.

TAKE of Olive-oil, one Pint; yellow Wax, yellow Roſin, Burgundy-pitch, of each one Pound; of common Turpentine, three Ounces: Melt all together, and ſtrain it while it remains hot. This Ointment is uſed as a digeſtive Plaiſter.

Unguentum Egyptiacum, or Egyptian Ointment.

TAKE Verdigreaſe reduced to fine Powder, five Ounces; Honey, fourteen Ounces; Vinegar, ſeven Ounces: Boil it all together over a gentle Heat, till it comes to the Conſiſtance of an Ointment.

This is uſed to eat away fungous Fleſh, and cleanſe old Ulcers.

Balſamum Saponaum, or Oppodeldoc.

TAKE Rectified Spirits of Wine, four Pints; Caſtile Soap, one Pound: Stir them over a gentle Heat till the Soap is diſſolved, then add Camphire, two Ounces; Chymical Oil of Roſemary,

mary, one Ounce; Oil of Origanum, one Ounce: Mix theſe well into the above Ingredients, by ſtirring them together. This is a very uſeful Medicine for Strains and Bruiſes, or Swellings in any Part of the Body.

Pulvis Diapente, or Powder of Five Ingredients.

TAKE Gentian Root, Myrrh, Bayberries, Round Birthwort Root, of each two Ounces; Shavings of Ivory, two Ounces: Beat them into a fine Powder, and it is fit for Uſe. This is an excellent Medicine in Colds and peſtilential Diſeaſes both in Horſes and horned Cattle.

Emplaſtrum

Emplaſtrum Roborans, or Strengthening Plaiſter.

TAKE of Oxycroceum, Burgundy Pitch and Dragons Blood, of each one Ounce: Diſſolve theſe three Ingredients firſt, then ſtir in Bol Armoniac pulveriſed, Half an Ounce, and it is fit for Uſe.

An Ointment for Wounds in the Feet, or otherwiſe.

TAKE of Nerve-oil, Bees-wax, Venice Turpentine and Honey, of each one Pound; Common Tar, one Quarter of a Pound: Melt theſe together, and keep ſtirring them till they are cold.

Of

Of the Plague, and other Diſorders in Horned Cattle.

THE Plague among Cattle takes its Riſe from various Cauſes: Such as foul feeding, unwholeſome and ſtagnated Air, drinking naſty Water, long-continued Droughts, ſudden Change of Weather, *&c.*

It is impoſſible to be ſo certain with regard to the Symptoms of the Plague, as of moſt other Diſtempers; but the following are eſteemed ſtrong Preſages thereof, (eſpecially when the Air is peſtilential) *viz.* a wild, fixed, or diſtracted Look; Chillineſs, Shivering, Reſtleſsneſs, Dejection, Convulſions; the Eyes inflamed or ſunk, the Tongue dry and furred, the Breath faturated,

and,

and, if bloody Urine, the Caſe is more dangerous.

Purges and Phlebotomy muſt be entirely laid aſide, for from theſe, bad Conſequences ariſe. The Cure is as follows, *viz.*

Take of Calx of Antimony, ſix Ounces; Tartar Emetic, two Ounces; Powder of calcined Hartſhorn, two Ounces and a Half: Mix all together, then make them into Doſes of thirty Grains to each Doſe, and give one every ſecond Hour till you find a Change of the Diſorder; then give only one every three Hours till the Beaſt is well. Give them warm Maſhes during their Illneſs.

As this Diſorder is infectious, the Powder ſhould be given to all your Cattle in Quantities of thirty-five Grains *per* Doſe, and repeated every third Hour.

Hour. This will keep the Diſorder from ariſing to any Height of Malignity, although it ſhould not prove an abſolute Preventive.

For a Stoppage of Urine.

TAKE of Pumpkin-buds, two Handfuls: Boil them in four Quarts of Water till one is abſorbed, then ſtrain the Liquor, and add two Ounces of Spirits of Nitre Dulcis and the Juice of twelve Cloves of Garlick. Give the Beaſt a Quart of it, and as you perceive the Diſorder to leave him, continue it as you have Occaſion.

For the Red Water.

TAKE Seeds of Daucus, Aniſe and Cumin, of each two Ounces and a Half; Lime-water, two Quarts: Put the

the Seeds into the Lime-water, and infuſe them in an hot Oven cloſed up for twelve Hours, pour off the Liquor, and add Gum Tragacanth, Half an Ounce; Gum Arabic, two Ounces; Crude Alum, one Ounce. Let the Gums be well diſſolved: Then take of the Root of Bear's foot, two Ounces, and boil it well in a Quart of Water; then ſtrain it and mix all the other Ingredients with it, and give the Beaſt a Pint of it twice a Day, till you ſee the Diſorder abated.

A Drench for Cattle, when Swelled by having Swallowed ſomething Venomous.

TAKE Camomile Flowers and Bayberries, of each one Handful: Boil them in a Quart of Water till a Pint is evaporated,

evaporated, then ſtrain it, and add Electuary of Scammony and Liquorice Powder, of each one Ounce, and of Beef-pickle, one Quart. Give it warm at two Drenches.

For a Quinſey.

TAKE Sallad Oil, Vinegar and Mithridate, of each one Ounce, and adminiſter it as warm as the Beaſt can bear it.

Of the Murrain.

THE Murrain, ſo frequent amongſt Cattle, is known by their Drivelling, Running at the Noſe and Mouth, Dulneſs and Sinking of the Eyes, Emaci-

ation, *&c.* The Cure is as follows, *viz.*

Take Fennel Seed and Angelica, and Sea Thiſtle, bruiſe them in a Mortar, and infuſe them in two Quarts of Porter or ſtrong Beer over a gentle Heat, ſtrain it, and adminiſter the Liquor as hot as it can be ſwallowed; three Hours after give him a hot Maſh. Repeat this once or twice, and it will prove a certain Cure.

For the Lax, or Scouring in Cattle.

TAKE New-Milk, put therein as much Rennet as will curdle it, warm it over a Fire, and give a Pint of it hot three Times that Day: The next Day take

take a Pint of Barley; the Yolk of one Egg; one Handful of Raiſins of the Sun; of Pomegranate-peel, one Ounce. Boil all together in a Quart of Beer or Ale, and give it as hot as the Animal can drink it.

For Diſtempers in the Lungs.

TAKE Cloves, Aniſeeds, Long Pepper, Turmerick and Fenugreek, of each one Ounce: Boil them in two Quarts of ſmall Ale, and give Half a Pint of it hot every Morning for a Week.

Of the Garget on the Tongue.

THE Garget on the Tongues of Cattle is a certain Swelling under the

Root thereof, which likewiſe cauſes the Head and Face to ſwell. In this Diſorder, they froth much at the Mouth, and will forſake their Food, often gulping in their Throats.

The Cure is as follows, viz.

Caſt the Beaſt on ſome ſoft Place, and take up his Tongue, and, with the Point of a ſharp Inciſion Lancet, ſlit the middle Vein under his Tongue one Inch right from the Root, and there will iſſue a blackiſh, watery Matter. After this Diſcharge of Matter from the Vein, waſh the Place with Salt and Vinegar, continue it twice a Day for two Days, and your Cure is performed.

For

For the Garget in the Maw.

THE Garget in the Maw is a dangerous Diſtemper, which is occaſioned by ſwallowing their Food without ſufficient Maſtication, ſo that it remains entire in the Maw, and will not digeſt.

The Cure as follows, viz.

Take one Handful of Muſtard-ſeed, boil it in a Quart of Beer, and give when it is warm. This will perform the Cure.

A Drink in a Caſe of Depraved Appetite.

TAKE Turmerick and Diapente, of each one Ounce; Aniſe and Carraway-ſeeds, of each Half an Ounce: Boil theſe in three Quarts of Beer, and give the Creature one Pint of it warm three Times a Day, till he recovers.

HINTS

HINTS
TO THE
PURCHASERS
OF
HORSES.

A GENTLEMAN intending to purchaſe a Horſe, ſhould recollect both the certain and probable Uſes for which he deſigns him, if he would ſuit his Choice to his Purpoſe.——In this Country in particular ſo much Attention is paid to the Propagation of Horſes, that

that we may fairly be ſaid to poſſeſs a ſeparate Breed, adapted, as it were, peculiarly to each of the various Services to which Mankind has found Means to train this incomparable Animal. External Appearances are generally ſo juſt to his real Properties, that a judicious Obſerver on ſound Principles, will ſeldom, if ever, be materially diſappointed.

Univerſality of Aſſent proves the Juſtice of this Poſition: In practical Application it is carried, perhaps, to an extravagant Length.——Few Men will heſitate to pronounce, a ſmall neat-limbed Horſe to be of the Spaniſh Breed:——One of the Hook-noſe, to be of the Neapolitan;—the neat Head and ſleek Body, to be of the Barbary;—and a ſtrong well-jointed One, to be of what is called the true Engliſh Breed: And as they are ſeverally regarded in

theſe

theſe Lights, will diſpoſe them into the Menage, the Hunt, the Swift Draft and the Heavy. They tell us, that Colour varies with Conſtitution; and where Fancy does not ſway the Judgment, will determine as to the good Qualities of a Horſe, and the bad Ones, by the Colour of his Coat.

For Inſtance: A Coal-black, without any Mixture of other coloured Hair, is ſubject to Choler, is obnoxious to Peſtilence, Fevers, Inflammations of the Liver, and other hot Diſeaſes; but are fierce and intrepid in their Nature, and are the beſt adapted for War, *&c.*

A Horſe of a bright or dark-bay Colour, with an open, chearful Countenance, is eſteemed fit for Running, Hunting, or Travelling: They are alſo ſanguinary and ſpirited in their Deportment. Of the ſame Temperament are the

the White, flanked with a Mixture of Hair of a Silver or Black-colour, with a white Star, white Foot, *&c.* The Diſeaſes theſe Horſes are ſubject to, are (they ſay) Conſumptions and Leproſy. A Horſe that is Pied, or Pie-ball'd, pale Yellow, or Cream-coloured, is Phlegmatic, and fitteſt for the Cart or Mill; they are not to be choſen for Swiftneſs, or ſhould ſome happen to be ſwift, they cannot hold out long: They are ſubject to Leanneſs and the Staggers, Coughs, watery Humours, and the like.

The Dark Bay with long white Hair, Ruſſet, Aſh-colour, Cheſnut, Grey, or Mouſe-coloured, are ſubject to Inflammations, Spleen, Dropſies, Frenzies, Oppreſſions of the Heart, and Pains in the Stomach. Where a Horſe is found with a Mixture of all theſe Colours, which very rarely happens, he is ſaid to be

be unſtable in his Conſtitution, and all the Diſeaſes aſcribed ſeparately to each Colour, will predominate by Turns in him.

Buyers and Sellers are actuated as I have now ſtated it.

But to chuſe a Riding Horſe for Eaſe and Gentleneſs, he muſt be perfect in Ambling, and obſerve in the Movement of his Legs, that he performs it equally ſmooth and nimbly; for, if he tread falſe, he will be both uneaſy and unſafe.

The Trot, or, as ſome call it, the Lofty Pace, moſt properly belongs to Horſes. However, there are many Riding Horſes that are gently eaſy in their Trot, and ſuch ſeldom fail to Gallop well.——Obſerve, that the Horſe you are about to purchaſe has not got the

the ſwift Cut in his Gallop, and that he does not croſs one Foot over another; that he lead with his off Fore-foot, and ſmoothly and regularly follow with the reſt.

As many Defects in Horſes may be artfully concealed, I ſhall juſt hint to my Reader the general Method of examining Horſes at Sale, and thoſe Precautions which are invariably obſerved by thoſe who have had the beſt Claim to the Title of Connoiſſeurs in Horſes; and with this laſt, ſhall finiſh my Treatiſe.

Having firſt learned what you can of the Horſe's Pedigree and Breed that you intend to purchaſe, let him be brought out before you, after having been thoroughly rubbed down; then cauſe the Saddle and Bridle to be taken off, and a Halter put upon his Head: Stand then exactly

exactly before him, and obſerving his Countenance, take notice that it be open, ſprightly and chearful; mind that he is well proportioned, and ſtands well on his Legs; that his Ears be ſmall, thin, taper, and terminating in a Point. ———Theſe are Indications of a free, tractable, and mettled Horſe.———If the Eyes be lively, black, brown, or protuberant; if they move with quick Motion, not languid; if the Black of the Eye nearly fill the fleſhy Orb, and but a little of the White appear, they are Signs of a healthy, good Horſe; but if his Brows are contracted, his Looks ſullen, dejected, melancholy; his Ears thick, flabby, lolling, *&c.* theſe are Signs of his being ſickly, untractable and moroſe.———When the Cheeks are thin, the Windpipe full, large, ſmooth, and free from Lumps and Kernels; when the Jaws ſtand

even, and the Teeth ſhut like a Box: Theſe are all good Signs.

See that from his Elbows to his Fore-knees he be well proportioned, ſtraight, well-jointed, and free from Scabs, Scars and Blotches; for theſe laſt are Fore-runners of cankerous Ulcers.

The Properties of a good Hoof are, that it ſhould be black and round; for a long whitiſh Hoof denotes the Horſe to be ſubject to foundering.

The Hair ſhould lie ſmooth on the Coronet of the Hoof, and careful Inſpection ought to be made, that no bony Excreſcences appear about the Coronet, theſe being Preſages of the Ring-bone. When a View is taken of a Horſe's Poſteriors, or hinder Parts, the Perſon ſhould ſtand at ſome Diſtance, where he may more advantage-

ouſly

ouſly ſee whether the Hips be broad, round, ſmooth and even; the Thigh thick and well fleſhed; the Joint below the Thigh ſhould be critically examined, and if Chops or Sores appear, they preſage Sallenders; if a Swelling, with a full and protuberant Vein, the Blood-Spavin.

Thus have I completed a Practical Eſſay on the Diſeaſes by which Horſes are liable to be affected, and propoſed adequate Remedies: My Thoughts on the Diſtempers of Horned Cattle are by no Means conjectured; nor, as I take it, my Hints to the Purchaſers of Horſes unintereſting:——My Aim was to ſuperſede Quackery, and to bring experimental Farriery into Practice and into Repute. I may, as I now do affirm, that I have not hazarded a ſingle Preſcription which is not efficacious, and on which I would not ſtake my Reputa-

tion: When I have ſaid this, it will be believed, that Study and Practice warrant my Aſſertion, and that I have therefore a Right to that emolumentary Return which an indulgent Public never with-holds from the Deſerving.

BRITISH MUSEUM 8 OC 79

In order to inſtruct, and give the Reader a true Knowledge of Phyſic in the Practice of Farriery, the following is an ALPHABETICAL LIST of the DRUGS mentioned in this Treatiſe, with a ſhort Account of their Natures, Qualities and Medicinal Virtues.

A

ALOES proves an highly-powerful and efficacious Medicine; ſince, by its balſamic, corroborative and lenitive Virtues, it abſterges and eliminates the

viſcid Humours, corrects ſuch as are vitiated; and corroborating the relaxed Tone of the Stomach, removes the Spaſms and Flatulences of the *Prima Via*, and is of great Account amongſt Surgeons in the Tincture of Myrrh for external Intentions: And there is ſcarce any one Drug of more univerſal Uſe in Medicine than this.

Antimonium Diaphoreticum, or Diaphoretic Antimony.

This Medicine cauſes Perſpiration, and is of great Service in Fevers, peſtilential Diſorders, alſo for all Eruptions on the Skin, being a great Cleanſer and Sweetener of the Blood, &c. Notwithſtanding the Expence of making this Medicine genuine is but little, yet the Avarice of ſome Chymiſts amongſt us order

order common Whiten to be mixt with it, which renders their Profits in the Sale of it much greater.

Butyrum Antimonii, or Butter of Antimony.

This is an immediate Cauſtic, cauſing an Eſchar very quickly, which ſeparates the foul Fleſh in a ſhort Space of Time; its general Uſe is for Cankered Feet.

Aqua Fortis.

This is uſed in Medicine only as a Menſtruum in other Preparations, but its Nature and Quality is much the ſame with the Butter of Antimony, and is uſed for Horſes as a Cauſtic, and is of Service

Service in looſening a Core of rotten Fleſh.

Antimonium, or Crude Antimony.

This is a heavy metalline Subſtance, compacted as it were of long ſhining Needles, before it is made into a Powder; it is given as a Diaphoretic and Deobſtruent, and is an excellent alterative in the Scabies and Mange in Horſes and Cattle.

Alumen, Alum.

It is drying, aſtringent and incraſſating, and when melted with a due Proportion of Dragons Blood, is an excellent Styptic either for Man or Horſe.

Aniſi

Aniſi Semen, Aniſeed.

Promotes Appetite, and affords Relief in Phlegmatic and Cold Diſorders of the Stomach and Inteſtines.

B

Balſamum Peruvianum, or Balſam of Peru.

THE beſt Sort of this Medicine is of an admirable Fragrancy, it heals, dries, and diſcuſſes, and is a great Strengthener and Warmer of the Nerves, and is ſerviceable in Cuts or Green Wounds.

Balſamum

Balſamum Sulphuris Terebinthinatum, or Balſam of Sulphur with Oil of Turpentine.

This is an excellent Medicine for all Diſorders of the Breaſt, likewiſe for Ulcerations and Obſtructions of the Urinary Paſſages; it is highly recommended to the Human Species for expelling and diſſolving the Stone.

Laure Baccaæ, or Bay Berries.

Theſe are the Fruit of an Aromatic Oily leaved Tree, very commonly known; they are heating, drying, emollient, and reſolvent, and are principally ordered to provoke Urine.

Benzoin,

Benzoin, Benjamin.

This is of a warming, drying, diſcuſſing, diſſolving, and purifying Nature, reſiſts Putrefaction, and is good againſt Diſeaſes of the Lungs and Kidnies.

Unguentum Baſilicon Flavum, or Baſilicon Yellow.

This is an Ointment uſed to incarn Wounds, and hath the Reputation of a very eminent Perſon, *Meſue*, to whom it is aſcribed as its Author.

Bolus Armenia, or Bole Armoniac.

It is ponderous, pingueous, and of a Styptic taſte; that which is called the beſt

beſt ſort of it is digged out of the Mines in Turky: It is very rare that Sort is ſold in the Shops, for what we generally get from the Druggiſts is a Sort that comes from Spain and Normandy, and is thought to be little different: It is an Alexipharmic, and corrects Acidities in the Blood; it is alſo Aſtringent in ſome Degree, and for that Reaſon is uſed in Fluxions of Humours; when applied externally, it is of a drying Quality, and induces Cicatrices on Wounds.

Acanthus, Bears-foot.

The Parts uſed in Medicine are the Root and Leaves; the Root has the ſame Virtue with that of the Black Hellebore, and purges the lower Belly: Farriers and Graſiers put a great

a great deal of Confidence in this Herb againſt the contagious Diſtempers amongſt their Horſes and Horned Cattle.

Ariſtolochia, Birthwort.

The Powder of this Root and its Extract with Spirit of Wine are uſed in Liniments deſigned for cleanſing inveterate, ſordid, and malignant Ulcers.

C

Cremor Tartari, Cream of Tartar.

THE Virtues of this Medicine is cooling, a gentle Carthartic; and

as moſt Saline Purges, it paſſes off pretty much by Urine.

Calomelas, Calomel.

This is a great Sweetner of the Blood and Juices, and may be given to Horſes in Half Ounce Doſes.

Camomile,

Digeſts, relaxes, mollifies, and alleviates Pain; is a fine Diuretic, and is uſed in the Compoſition of Glyſters.

Caryophilli Aromatici, Cloves.

The Beer or Wine wherein they are boiled is of Uſe in nervous Diſorders among Horſes.

Camphora,

Camphora, Camphire.

This is a pellucid Gum, which does not flow from the Tree, but is obtained out of its Wood by a particular way of Sublimation, and is brought into Europe from China or the Iſland of Borneo in the Eaſt-Indies; when a Diaphoreſis is to be encouraged nothing will ſooner raiſe one, and is of a ſingular Efficacy in removing external Inflammations, whether of the Eyes or otherwiſe.

Carui Semen, Caraway Seeds.

Are one of the four hot Seeds; they are like the reſt ſtomachic.

Cardamomi, Cardamom.

Are a Seed that aids Digeſtion, expels Wind, and are excellent in all Diſorders incident to the Head.

Cumini Semen, Cumin Seed.

Is carminative, and is of infinite Service in healing Inflammations of the Kidneys.

Cinamomi, Cinamon.

Is an Aromatic Bark, and is of a ſtimulating and corroborative Quality.

D

Diapente.

IS a preparation of five Ingredients; it opens Obſtructions of the Inteſtines, &c.

Diaſcordium,

Diaſcordium.

Is an Aſtringent.

Sanguis Draconis, Dragons-Blood.

Is the Weepings of a Tree not unlike a Cherry Tree, as it bears Fruit not unlike a Cherry; it is ſaid the Skin of the Tree when pulled off reſembles a Dragon; their Drug is experienced to be of an agglutinating Quality: it is a powerful Drier, an Aſtringent, and has a ſharp diuretic Virtue.

Diagridium.

Is a briſk Cathartic, and a ſtrong Diuretic, it is therefore given in other Preparations to purge Water.

Daucus Seed.

Is called Carrot Seed, it is a Diuretic, and an excellent Remedy for the Strangury for Horſes or Cattle.

E

Enulæ Campanæ, Elicampane Root.

IT is very warm, opening and deterſive; it cleanſes the Lungs from tartarous and viſcid Obſtructions; it alſo opens the urinary Ducts, and when blended with Brimſtone and Hellebore Root, is of great Service in cutaneous Diſorders.

Euphorbium.

Euphorbium.

Is a gummy reſinous Subſtance, the Produce of Africa; and is uſed in Chirurgery, for cleanſing foul Ulcers, and exfoliating of carious Bones.

Terra Japonica, Japan Earth.

It is of a dark purple Colour, very auſtere upon the Palate; it is famous for ſtopping Fluxes of the Belly, and is good in Catarrhs.

Ægyptiacum.

This is an Ointment that is applied to cleanſe foul Ulcers, and to keep down fungous Fleſh.

Fœnugræci,

F

Fœnugræci Semen, Fenugreek Seed.

ADminiſtred internally are ſoftening, relaxing and healing; and for external application to Tumours, they are ripening, diſcuſſing and digeſting, and ſeldom omitted in Cataplaſms.

Frankincenſe, or Olibanum.

When externally applied it diſcuſſes Catarrhs, incarns hollow Ulcers, and brings them to a Cicatrix; it conglutinates recent Wounds, it is an excellent Medicine for Chilblains, and mitigates malignant Ulcers, not only of the Arms, but alſo of other Parts.

Foeniculum,

Foeniculum, Fennel.

The Root, Leaves, and Seeds are uſed; the Root is one of the Five Aperient Roots, and the Seeds are claſſed among the great Carminative Seeds, and provoke Urine.

G

Zinziber, Ginger.

THIS is a Root that is cultivated in the Weſt-Indies, and generally brought over dry; it is very hot and penetrating; and when powdered and mixed with

with Aloes, &c. will prevent the Phyſic from Griping.

Gentianæ Radix, Gentian Root.

No Part of this Plant beſides is uſed in Medicine; it is extremely bitter, it warms the Stomach, and cauſes Digeſtion; it is Alexipharmic, and a great Antidote againſt Poiſons, as it wonderfully promotes ſenſible and inſenſible Perſpiration.

Allii, Garlick.

It is only the Root of this uſed in Medicine; it is very aperient and diſcuſſive, being loaded with very ſubtile and volatile Parts, and provokes Urine.

Guaiaci,

Guaiaci, or Guaiacum.

This Gum is much of the ſame Virtue as the Wood, the more efficacious, cauſing inſenſible Perſpiration; upon that Account it is good in ſuch cutaneous Caſes as proceed from Obſtructions of the perſpirable Matter in the Miliary Glands.

Tragacantha, Gum Dragant.

It eaſily diſſolves in any aqueous Menſtruum, to which it will give the Conſiſtence of Syrup; it is moiſtening, lenient, emplaſtic; corrects Acrimony, and incraſſates. Five or ſix Grains for a Man; but five or ſix Drachms of it diſſolved in Milk, will effectually cure a Horſe

a Horſe, or Cattle in voiding Blood by Urine.

H

Mel, Honey.

THE medicinal Virtues of this are many, inſomuch that there is no Author from the moſt ancient Times, but makes mention of it, eſpecially from the Divine Hippocrates, down to this Age. It wonderfully promotes Expectoration; there is no Diſorder from Phlegm, or any thing which is the Produce of a Cold Conſtitution, which it is not of Service in; it is alſo made Uſe of in Chirurgery to cleanſe foul Ulcers.

Pulvis,

Cornu Cervi, C. Hartſhorn Calcined.

This is a very valuable Medicine amongſt the Preparation of Powders for the contagious Diſorder in Cattle and Horſes; it extremely rouſes the Spirits, and is of infinite Service in unmerciful Fevers, which burn up the Vitals and turn the Conſtitution quite out of Frame. The Powder of this being adminiſtered as is ſet forth in this Treatiſe, will tenderly cheriſh it into its former Vigour again: It ſupplies the parched Fibres with freſh Fluid ſuited to their Exigencies, and helps to keep on the main Springs and Motions of Life, which otherwiſe might languiſh and ſtand ſtill.

Hellebori Radix, Hellebore Root.

Is the predominant Ingredient for the Cure for any ſcorbutic Diſorder, by applying it externally.

J

Jalapii Radix, Jalap Root.

THIS Medicine powerfully purges and carries off all ſcirrhous Humours, and needs not any other Medicine to promote its Operation.

Juniperi Baccæ, Juniper-berries.

Are much uſed for expelling Wind, removing Obſtructions, and making a free Paſſage for the Urine.

Piper

L

Piper Longum, Long Pepper.

Is accounted alexipharmic; expels Wind, and promotes Digeſtion.

Glycirrhiza, Liquorice.

The Roots are pectoral, and are of great Uſe in Diſorders of the Lungs, &c.

Calx Viva, Quick Lime.

Is of Uſe in drying up Old Ulcers, &c.

Lini Semen, the Seed of common Flax, or Linſeed Oil.

They are cooling, ſoftening and healing; and the Oil mitigates the Pain of Rheumy Coughs, and is an excellent Balſamic Medicine adminiſtered with others.

Cauſticum Lunare, Lunar Cauſtic.

This is made of pure Silver in a Sand-heat, with twice its Weight of Aqua Fortis; it is a moſt powerful Cautery, and by frequently touching foul fungous Ulcers with it, perfectly compleats a Cure.

Sinapois,

M

Sinapis, Muſtard.

THE Seeds attenuate groſs, viſcid Humours; and are heating; moderately moiſtening, emollient, paregoric, and very diuretic.

Myrrha, Myrrh.

It is of a heating, drying, opening and ſubaſtringent Nature; when it is adminiſtered internally, it is ſaid to attenuate, maturate, diſcuſs and reſiſt Putrefaction; and when externally applied, it cleanſes and cures Wounds and Ulcers.

Mercurius Corroſivus Sublimatus, vel Albus, White Corroſive Mercury.

It conſumes Warts, and obſtinate Calloſities in Ulcers.

N

Sal. Nitri, Nitre (Salt of.)

IT removes all groſs Obſtructions, and opens the Pores of the Skin through which the hot and fiery Particles are exhaled, and ſtimulates the Ducts and Glands to a more copious Secretion of Lymph, moiſtens the Body, relaxes

relaxes and ſoftens Parts ſpaſmodically contracted.

Nitri Spiritus, Nitiri (Spirit of.)

Reſtores the Appetite; it promotes Sweat, and provokes Urine.

O

Oleum Aniſi, Oil of Aniſeed.

IS a carminative Medicine; it expels flatulences in the Inteſtines, and is good, when given in purgative Medicines, to prevent their Gripings, &c.

Oleum

Oleum Caſtoreum, Oil of Caſtor.

Is given as a Purge with Succeſs in all nervous Diſorders.

Oleum Terebinthinatum, Oil of Turpentine.

When blended with other Medicines, is of Service in extirpating Swellings and Strains; and is of Service in Wounds and Bruiſes.

Oxycroceum,

Is a Plaiſter, and is a fine Reſolvent; it fortifies the Nerves and Muſcles, and relieves Pain.

Olium

Oleum Vitrioli, Oil of Vitriol.

It ſerves as a Menſtruum in ſome metalline Preparations; it is extremely cauſtic, therefore it is neceſſary to keep it under a Wax or Glaſs Scruple.

Oleum Petroleum, Oil of Peter.

It is much commended in many external Applications, ſuch as Pains in the Joints occaſioned by Strains or otherwiſe.

Train Oil anſwers much the ſame, only not quite ſo hot a Nature.

Oleum Succini, Oil of Amber.

When applied externally, reſtores contracted paralytic torpid Limbs; it

is

is a moſt excellent Medicine blended with others for an Embrocation.

Ceparun, Onions.

When roaſted and externally applied, ſoften hard Tumours; and if applied with Salt, will cure a Burn (before the Bliſter riſes.)

P

Petroſelini, Parſley.

ITS Roots are hardly to be diſtinguiſhed from the Fennel; and are of the ſame Services in Medicine as the Fennel Root, for cleanſing the Viſcera, particularly the Kidneys; and is one of the Five opening Roots.

Cortex

Cortex Peruvianus, Peruvian Bark.

Promotes Perſpiration, is of a bitter Quality, and is univerſally allowed to be a proper Remedy for Fevers.

Pix Burgundica, Burgundy Pitch.

Is a very drawing and ſticking Medicine, it is therefore uſed with other Ingredients for a hot Charge, or Strengthning Plaiſter.

Mercurius Precipitatus corroſivus Ruber, Powder of Red Precipitate.

It is a good Eſcharotic, and much uſed for that Purpoſe in Baſilicon, and other Dreſſings.

Pilulæ

Pilulæ Matthæi, Pill Matthew.

Is a powerful Opiate.

Q

Argentum Vivum, Quick-Silver.

WHEN it is judiciouſly adminiſtered, is a moſt excellent Medicine; it opens the Pores, ſmall Veſſels, and Ducts of the Glands; reſolves obſtructed Humours in the remoteſt Parts of the Body, and performs Wonders in cutaneous Puſtules, Scabs, and other Eruptions of the Skin.

Anthos

R

Roſmarinus, Roſemary.

IT is of Uſe in all nervous Complaints, eſpecially ſuch as ariſe from too great Moiſture and Cold, as they are hot and drying.

Rutæ, Rue.

It is alexipharmic, and reſiſts all kind of Poiſons and Malignities; it is alſo of Service in Obſtructions in the Urethra and Bowels.

S

Sal. Vitrioli, Salt of Vitriol.

THIS is a very aperitive and cleanſing Medicine.

Croci, Saffron.

It is poſſeſſed of aromatic, ſtimulating Qualities; it purges the Lungs from viſcid Phlegm, is a good Pectoral, and greatly exhilarates the animal Spirits.

Flores Sulphuris, Sulphur.

This Medicine is adminiſtered internally, to repel groſs Humours and purify the Blood.

Sapo,

Sapo, Soap.

Caſtile Soap, is of a very penetrating, warm, cleanſing Nature; and deterges the moſt minute Paſſages, and is a powerful Diuretic.

Sal. Nitri, Salt Petre.

Is cooling, and a Cleanſer of the urinary Ducts, being a great Diuretic.

Sal Ammoniacum, Salt Armoniac.

It preſerves all animal Subſtances from Putrefaction, and is the nobleſt Aperient, Attenuant, Reſolvent, Ster-

nutatory, Diaphoretic, Sudorific, and Diuretic.

Saccharum Saturni, Sugar of Lead.

Is an aſtringent Styptic.

Sal Abſinthii, Salt of Wormwood.

Promotes Appetite, and helps Digeſtion.

Sal Tartari, Salt of Tartar.

Is of Service for all Diſeaſes which are ſeated in the Nerves, as Palſies, Apoplexies, Epilepſies, &c.

Chalybis præparata, Steel prepared.

Is a great Aſtringent.

Sperma Ceti, Parmaſitty.

Is an excellent Balſamic in many inward Diſorders.

Syrupus de Spina Cervinâ, Syrup of Buckthorn.

Is a briſk Cathartic, and carries off watery Humours.

Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci, Spirit of Salt Ammoniac.

Is of Service when externally applied to paralytic Limbs, and all nervous Complaints where there is Pain.

Styrax, Storax.

Is an excellent pectoral, being of great Service in Coughs, and Diſorders of the Lungs, &c.

Serpentaria Virginia, Snake-root.

Is uſed with Succeſs in raiſing a Diaphoreſis; ſo that its Warmth occaſions its Uſe in nervous and paralytic Complaints.

Lapis

T

Lapis Tutiæ, Tutty prepared.

DRIES acrimonious Humours of the Eyes, is applied with Succeſs in curing of Ulcers on the Cornea and Eye-lids; it alſo carries off Fluxes of fiſtulous Humours in the Eyes.

Curcumæ, Turmerick.

Opens the Obſtructions of the Inteſtines, and provokes Urine.

Piſſelæum Indicum, Barbadoes Tar.

It has a ſtrong Scent and not unlike the common Tar; it is recommended to be

be given in obſtinate tickling Coughs; and when applied outwardly is of Service in Burns, Scalds, and Inflammations, and among the People in the Weſt-Indies it is in great Vogue for almoſt every Diſorder, both internal and external; but it is my Opinion that the common Tar is indued with the ſame Virtues as that from Barbadoes.

Tartarum Emeticum, Tartar Emetic.

It operates by Stool, and is proper in all hypochondriacal Melancholy; it cannot fail of doing good, by accelerating the Motions of the Fluids, and rouzing the Spirits.

Theriaca Andromachi, Venice Treacle.

Is a ſtrong Opiate.

Caſtor,

Caſtor, Tincture of Caſtor.

Is of Uſe in a Lethargy, Apoplexy, Epilepſy, Palſy, Vertigo, Tremor of the Limbs, Defluxions on the Joints, &c.

Terebinthina, Turpentine.

It is very detergent, and therefore preſcribed in all Suſpicions of Abſceſſes and Ulcerations.

V

Vitriolum, Vitriol Roman,

BEING an acid Salt, is an excellent Styptic.

Vitriolum, Vitriol White.

Is principally uſed to allay Inflammations of the Eyes, &c.

Vitriolum Tartarizat, Vitriol of Tartar.

Is a Strengthener of the Inteſtines by its Aſtringency.

Ærugo Æris, Verdigreaſe.

It is applied externally to keep down fungous Fleſh, and is of great Service in drying up Ulcers.

Acetum,

Acetum, Vinegar.

Is of an acid, reſolvent, and refrigerating Quality.

W

Abſinthii, Wormwood.

PROMOTES an Appetite, and helps Digeſtion.

Albumen

Albumen Ovi, White of an Egg.

It is of a glutinous binding Quality, and is mixt with Bole Ammoniac, &c. to defend and cool any Part that may be ſtrained.

Millepedes, Wood Lice.

They are diuretic, abſterſive, and of Service in all Diſorders of the Reins; and are alſo a principal Medicine in the Jaundice, and abound with a nitrous Salt, which derives from what they feed on.

FINIS.

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